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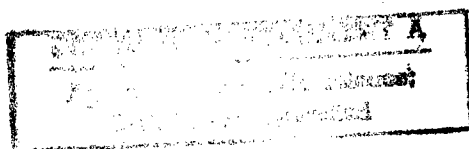
JPRS-UMA-84-059

13 September 1984

USSR Report

MILITARY AFFAIRS

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USSR REPORT MILITARY AFFAIRS

CONTENTS

MILITARY-POLITICAL ISSUES

Gen Yazov Traces Lack of Discipline To Disuse of Komsomol (D. Yazov; KRASNAYA ZVEZDA, 12 Jun 84).....	1
Collectivity, Guard Against Western Influences Discussed (S. Volkov; KRASNAYA ZVEZDA, 14 Jun 84).....	6
Komsomol Officer's Methods Corrected (N. Fedoseyev; KRASNAYA ZVEZDA, 7 Jul 84).....	10
Kiev MD Political Directorate Official Identified (B. Pokholenchuk; KRASNAYA ZVEZDA, 10 Aug 84).....	14

WARSAW PACT

Combined Soviet-Hungarian Exercise Reviewed (M. Malygin; KRASNAYA ZVEZDA, 10 Jul 84).....	15
--	----

ARMED FORCES

Physical Preparation Key To Success in Battle, Afghanistan (V. Golubev; KRASNAYA ZVEZDA, 12 Jun 84).....	18
Rank Changes, New Security Guard Corps Noted (KRASNAYA ZVEZDA, 12 Jun 84).....	21
Housing Privileges for Service Veterans Reviewed (KRASNAYA ZVEZDA, 6 Jun 84).....	22

Work, Problems of North Caucasus Military Paper Examined (A. Perestenko; KRASNAYA ZVEZDA, 8 May 84).....	24
Case, Sentence of Corrupt Army Doctor Reviewed (A. Khorev; KRASNAYA ZVEZDA, 7 Jul 84).....	27
Commanders' Personal Involvement Discussed (M. Syundyukov; KRASNAYA ZVEZDA, 11 Jul 84).....	32
Tardy Responses to Editorial Criticism Assailed (A. Drovosekov; KRASNAYA ZVEZDA, 12 Jul 84).....	36
Outstanding Komsomol Secretary Profiled (V. Larchenkov; KRASNAYA ZVEZDA, 10 Jul 84).....	39
Parental Obligations, Responsibilities Stressed (I. Korbach; PRAVDA UKRAINY, 26 Jul 84).....	41
Importance of Map Reading, With DRA Examples (N. Ustyakin; KRASNAYA ZVEZDA, 4 Aug 84).....	42
GROUND FORCES	
Career of WW II Tank Tester Reviewed (S. Vygodskiy; KRASNAYA ZVEZDA, 6 Jul 84).....	43
Alpine Training Methods Discussed (A. Tsyganov; KRASNAYA ZVEZDA, 6 Jul 84).....	46
Book on Development of T-34 Tank Reviewed (L. Lopukhovskiy; KRASNAYA ZVEZDA, 12 Jul 84).....	48
AIR/AIR DEFENSE FORCES	
Effective Use of Antiaircraft Trainers Discussed (O. Il'yasov; KRASNAYA ZVEZDA, 25 May 84).....	50
Kamchatka Helicopter Flight Described (A. Andryushkov; KRASNAYA ZVEZDA, 13 May 84).....	52
Air Defense Against Difficult Targets Practices (Yu. Vishnyakov; KRASNAYA ZVEZDA, 14 Jun 84).....	56
Pilot Given Medal for Safely Landing Damaged Aircraft (V. Nagornyy; KRASNAYA ZVEZDA, 9 Jun 84).....	59
Aircraft Technicians' Formalism Assailed (P. Chernenko; KRASNAYA ZVEZDA, 9 Jun 84).....	61
Editorial Stresses Need for Pilot Discipline (KRASNAYA ZVEZDA, 7 Jul 84).....	63

NAVAL FORCES

Adm Kalinin Discusses Commanders' Role in Decisionmaking (A. Kalinin; KRASNAYA ZVEZDA, 12 Jul 84).....	66
Operation of Floating Docks Reviewed (V. Trofimov; KRASNAYA ZVEZDA, 23 May 84).....	70
Naval Artillery Practice Aided by New Target Range (V. Astaf'yev; KRASNAYA ZVEZDA, 11 Jul 84).....	73

DOSAAF

DOSAAF Grads Not Assigned by Speciality (V. Kozhevnikov, I. Ovchar'; KRASNAYA ZVEZDA, 5 Jun 84)...	75
Saratov School Fights Neighbors To Get Training Area (M. Ziyemin'sh; KRASNAYA ZVEZDA, 8 Jul 84).....	77

MILITARY EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES

Reforms in College Qualifications Reviewed (KRASNAYA ZVEZDA, 26 May 84).....	80
Lack of Preparedness at Training Centers Discussed (P. Chernenko; KRASNAYA ZVEZDA, 25 May 84).....	82
Shortcomings of Military Legal Education Discussed (Editorial; KRASNAYA ZVEZDA, 19 May 84).....	84
Service Veterans Placed Higher on College Entrance Rolls (KRASNAYA ZVEZDA, 25 May 84).....	87

FOREIGN MILITARY AFFAIRS

Western Armored Personnel Carriers Discussed (K. Dolgov; VOYENNYE ZNANIYA, No 7, Jul 84).....	88
--	----

AFGHANISTAN

TV Reports Afghan Government Winning Over People of Farah (V. Fadeyev; Moscow Television Service; 15 Jul 84).....	92
Wounded Soldier Recalls Successful Recovery (Sergey Chervonopiskiy; KOMSOMOL'SKAYA PRAVDA, 3 Aug 84)...	94
Briefs Afghan Rebels Routed in Helmand Province	96

MILITARY-POLITICAL ISSUES

GEN YAZOV TRACES LACK OF DISCIPLINE TO DISUSE OF KOMSOMOL

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 12 Jun 84 p 2

[Article by Army Gen D. Yazov, commander, Red Banner Central Asian Military District: "Work with the Komsomol"; passages rendered in all capital letters printed in boldface in source]

[Text] These days work on the profound study of the materials of the Army-Wide Conference of Secretaries of Komsomol Organization and the practical realization of its recommendations is being initiated ever more widely among the troops of our district as well as everywhere in the Soviet Armed Forces. At the men's center of attention is the speech at the conference by the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Comrade K. U. Chernenko.

Comrade K. U. Chernenko's speech is a combat program of activity for the entire Komsomol of our country, including the Komsomol organizations of the Soviet Armed Forces. It is imbued with profound party concern for the young generation of builders and defenders of communism and for raising the activity and effectiveness of the Lenin Komsomol which is called upon to accomplish difficult and important tasks. The accomplishment of these tasks, Comrade K. U. Chernenko stressed, requires "IMPROVEMENT IN PARTY DIRECTION OF THE KOMSOMOL and elimination of shortcomings which are present here."

Lieutenant Colonel V. Vasil'yev, commander of one of the leading training regiments of our district, was a participant in the conference. The active work of the unit's Komsomol organization in ensuring the exemplary nature of Komsomol members in combat and political training and in discipline is the most important factor in the attainment of successes by this regiment. And the fact that the Komsomol is working precisely in this manner--with initiative, objectively, and purposefully--is to the great credit of communist Vasil'yev. Typical of him and the political officers of the unit are daily attention to the concerns of the Komsomol committee and the constant striving to direct the energy of the Komsomols to the accomplishment of the missions assigned to the unit and to teach all commanders to rely on the Komsomol organizations in their work.

Hero of the Soviet Union Senior Lieutenant A. Spirin is forever listed on the roster of one of the regiment's companies. The Komsomols of this subunit came forth with the appeal, "Alignment on our fellow-soldier heroes!" The best of the best are granted the right to accomplish exercises in firing and driving for Senior Lieutenant Spirin. The regimental commander and the party committee

supported this undertaking and were concerned about its realization in an organizational plane. The patriotic movement which was initiated in all subunits of the regiment contributed to a growth in the combat skill of all personnel. The company on whose roster Senior Lieutenant A. Spirin is entered forever became outstanding and won in the competition according to the results of winter training. About 60 percent of the company's Komsomols accomplished the exercises of training firings on the final check with a grade of excellent.

The successes of the Nth missile unit which, in accordance with the results of the last training year, was awarded the Challenge Red Banner of the Ground Forces military council were also furthered to a great extent by effective party leadership of the Komsomol organization. On the initiative of the Komsomols, here competition was initiated for the attainment of interchangeability in sections and crews and for the accomplishment of all training-combat missions and standards with excellent and good grades. The initiative of the youth found real support on the part of the commander and party organization. And specific results of the Komsomol organization can already be seen--during the winter training period the number of specialists with an increased proficiency rating increased significantly in the unit and complete interchangeability was attained in the majority of sections.

Almost every army collective is primarily a youth and Komsomol collective. A truth not new and often repeated. But are the proper practical conclusions drawn from this reality of our life everywhere? It must be admitted: not everywhere and not always. This, it is believed comprises one of the basic reasons for shortcomings in combat training and the state of military discipline and prescribed order in a number of subunits and units.

At one time, Lieutenant Colonel V. Magirovskiy commanded the unit and set a noble goal for himself--to overcome violations of military discipline. He also announced this from the rostrum of the unit's party meeting. Naturally, the accomplishment of this task required the intensification of organizational and indoctrinational activity on all directions. Of course, success was impossible to attain without relying on the Komsomol organization and without shifting the center of gravity of all work to the squad, platoon, and company. Lieutenant Colonel Magirovskiy, unfortunately, did almost nothing to stir up each communist and Komsomol and the entire collective with the assigned goal. The matter was basically limited to appeals and talks at the level of the unit command and by an increase in the number of punishments for blunders committed which were issued by some officers. No improvement in discipline set in.

Now the unit is commanded by another officer who drew the necessary conclusions from the mistakes which were committed earlier. But it would be incorrect to forget the following facts. The fact is that such situations where the attempt is made to accomplish assigned missions without the active participation of the Komsomol are being repeated in some places. There can be no counting on success in such cases.

In accordance with the Instruction for the Komsomol Organizations in the Soviet Army and Navy, commanders of units, ships, and subunits rely on Komsomol organizations and direct their activity for the successful accomplishment of combat missions and plans for combat and political training and for strengthening

military discipline. This capacious formula is filled daily with living, specific content by the practice of our best commanders and chiefs such as, for example, officers A. Bazarov, Yu. Popov, and many others who are "guided by and direct" it. It is also the operational informing of Komsomol committees and buros concerning the missions being accomplished; it is also regular participation in their sessions and in the work of the meetings and constant contacts with the activists, presentations before the youth on timely subjects of political and military indoctrination, and much more.

"All party members should be engaged with and work with the Komsomol," noted member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and Minister of Defense of the USSR, Marshal of the Soviet Union D. F. Ustinov, in his report at the Army-Wide Conference, "and should work continuously. Here there can be no allowances for duty, or for being busy, or for other reasons."

To work with the Komsomol. Precisely to work.... This, as they say, is the essence of the problem and this, frankly speaking, is what some commanders and chiefs lack. A talk in one of the units is recalled. Here the work of the Komsomol organization was not distinguished by activity and some Komsomols were counted among the laggards. We ask the commander and political officer--how is party leadership of the Komsomol accomplished? In reply, a reference to an officers' conference where this question allegedly was raised and to the listening to the secretary of the Komsomol committee at a session of the party committee. Conferences, listening to reports...--there was no shortcoming in this. But when the unit commander talked with the secretary of the Komsomol committee last time on sore problems of Komsomol work, poor attention to the concerns of the youth was pointed out to the commander of each subunit, and these questions, as they say, forced the officers to blush deeply.

Yes, unfortunately, at times we must still encounter instances where the attempt is made to judge the level of leadership of the Komsomol only from the number of questions heard by the party committees. This is a formal, long condemned approach to the matter. The criterion of the effectiveness of party leadership is the combat vitality and activity of the Komsomol organization and its ability to ensure the example of Komsomol members in combat and political training and in discipline and to create a healthy atmosphere in the collective. And in order to achieve this, it is important first of all to delve constantly and deeply into those social and ideological processes which occur in the youth environment, analyze them systematically, and help the Komsomol organizations in the selection of the basic directions and the most effective work forms.

To work with the Komsomol means to live with the interests of the youth and to experience the constant requirement in lively, direct contact with it. In this connection, I cannot fail to recall Major General of Aviation A. Rudenya. His duties are difficult and very arduous, but he always finds the time to visit where the young servicemen work, study, and rest and to talk with them frankly about sore questions. He works with a sense of responsibility, energetically and, I would say, with youthful enthusiasm. Here is graphic confirmation of the fact that in contacts with the youth any leader is charged with its energy himself, opens up for himself some new sight of facts which have become familiar, and begins better to understand the actual peculiarities and distinguishing features of contemporary youth. And as a result, he works with it more objectively and effectively.

I want to stress that when he was a lieutenant Anatoliy Leont'yevich Rudenya was the secretary of the Komsomol buro of the squadron, was elected member of the regiment's Komsomol committee, and was awarded the Certificate of Honor of the Komsomol Central Committee. This is a worthy example for today's officer youth.

I should like to note with satisfaction that the majority of today's platoon, company, and battalion commanders do not think of themselves outside the Komsomol and without personal active participation in the work of the Komsomol organization. But we cannot fail to admit that there are also young "old men" among them, too. Some platoon leader "permits" himself to visit the meeting of the Komsomol group only occasionally. You do not see him together with his subordinates on the athletic field or at a rehearsal for amateur performance activities.

Of course, there are also those who are attracted to work with the youth but are not sufficiently equipped with the necessary skills. Considering this, we began to bring up more often questions of work with the Komsomol at commanders' calls at all echelons. Here stress is placed on the independent, creative nature of the Komsomol's work, on the impermissibility of petty guardianship, and on improving the forms, methods and very style of its activity.

Organizational Komsomol personnel and communists working in the Komsomol require special concern. The question of Komsomol cadres, one can say, is key. Their selection and indoctrination are one of the primary concerns of commanders, political officers, and political organs. For example, it is difficult to understand a regimental commander who manages without personal constant contacts with the secretary of the Komsomol committee and, unfortunately, there are such instances.

I recall the warmth and gratitude with which a participant in the Army-Wide Conference, a secretary of the Komsomol committee, Senior Lieutenant A. Lysak, spoke of the regimental commander and his deputy commander for political affairs. Being elected to this post, from his first steps he constantly feels the assistance and support of his senior comrades. A noteworthy detail: after one important exercise where many Komsomols distinguished themselves, Senior Lieutenant Lysak was commended along with others by the unit commander.

The tasks which follow from the speech of the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and Chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Comrade K. U. Chernenko, as well as from the reports of member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and Minister of Defense of the USSR, Marshal of the Soviet Union D. F. Ustinov, and Chief of the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy, Army General A. A. Yepishev, were widely discussed in our district at party and Komsomol meetings and at meetings of the activists. They will be thoroughly examined at the district's military council. We are concentrating main efforts in the Komsomol organizations and in Komsomol groups. The meaning of all this work is bringing the ideas of the conference to the deep consciousness of each serviceman so that the class tempering of the youth is strengthened and its political activity and zeal in soldierly labor grow. All this should serve the interests of a further rise in combat readiness, vigilance, and the strengthening of discipline and prescribed order. We are aiming at seeing that all this work is oriented toward the long term and provides real results everywhere.

I had the occasion to meet with many Komsomol veterans in Moscow during the days of the conference's work. With what enthusiasm did they perceive the general fighting spirit of the army-wide Komsomol forum and what readiness they expressed to give all their strength and energy in the future, too, to the indoctrination of the youth and to make their contribution to preparations for the 60th anniversary of the awarding of imeni V. I. Lenin to the Komsomol and the 40th anniversary of the victory in the Great Patriotic War! It was joyous to be convinced once again that the youth of the soul and Komsomol enthusiasm in a matter are qualities which are by no means qualities of age. It is a property of party character and the natural state of the communist.

It is our party duty and obligation to work with the Komsomol persistently and daily, with party passion and responsibility, and to pass to the youth the baton of ideological conviction.

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CSO: 1801/355

MILITARY-POLITICAL ISSUES

COLLECTIVITY, GUARD AGAINST WESTERN INFLUENCES DISCUSSED

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 14 Jun 84 p 2

[Article by Maj S. Volkov, member of party committee, tank regiment: "In a Youth Collective"]

[Text] These days, when we are living under the impression of the Army-Wide Conference of Secretaries of Komsomol Organizations and are summing up some of the results in connection with the anniversary of the June (1983) plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, one naturally reflects on the nature and quality of ideological work in the youth collective. On what has been attained, on how to intensify party influence on this important sector of communists' activity, and on how to develop the initiative of Komsomol organizations.

The talk with Senior Lieutenant I. Kuznetsov, to put it directly, was stern. It concerned, first of all, the fact that he occupied an incorrect position and does not fully understand his role and place as a communist in the Komsomol organization of the subunit, a member of whose buro he is. Here is one of recent facts.

I dropped into the Lenin Room--a Komsomol meeting was taking place there. The people are speaking of a sore point and the platoon leader is not with them.

Kuznetsov sat in the company office and sorted through papers.

"I have already read their report and then took up my own work," he responded to my puzzling question.

This is how it is. He "perplexed" people and imperturbably withdrew, and he believes that he had attained an indoctrinational goal. It was necessary to correct the communist and remind him that work in the troop collective and, first of all, ideological and indoctrinational work is not only a speech from the rostrum. It is important constantly to be in the thick of the soldiers and sergeants, to know their attitudes and needs, and to influence the moral development of each serviceman.

I recalled this case when I became familiar with the materials of the Army-Wide Conference of Secretaries of Komsomol Organizations. In the speech of Comrade

K. U. Chernenko it tells about such mandatory requirements for style of party leadership of the Komsomol organization as maximum conviction, comradely attention, and practical help. The General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee directs our attention to the fact that in work with the youth we should look for new forms of influence, decisively eradicate stereotype, excessive organization, and sham efficiency, and consider the age features, level of education, interests, and inclinations of the Komsomols. All this should find practical refraction in the approach of party organizations to the direction of the Komsomol as well as in the activity of the Komsomol collectives themselves. In which regard, it is important not to watch over them but to give them room for initiative and the display of independence.

And here special significance is had by the thoughtful work of literally each communist. I recall that a member of the agitation-propaganda group, Major N. Kuleshov, objected when it was proposed to him that he prepare one of the lectures.

"I can't go to the subunit with such a presentation," he said. "You can only imagine what dry fare they planned for me: 'Requirements for the improvement of control and leadership, instruction and indoctrination...in light of....' And really, while I mention this subject half the hall will fall asleep."

The communist was correct--youth problems should begin even with the name of our presentations and indoctrinational measures.

Or else the other side of the problem of raising the quality of lecture propaganda which is intended for the young listener--the popularity of presentation of any difficult material. Captain N. Fomin was charged with speaking on an interesting subject--about one of the outstanding operations of the Great Patriotic War--"Bagration." Here, as they say, it is all up to him, be very daring. For we are serving in Belorussia, and the unit has the richest combat traditions.

But Captain Fomin seemingly forgot about this. Academic dryness, a conglomeration of numbers of units and large units which operated on one or another sector of the front,--and very very sparingly, with colorless words about the courage and heroism of the Soviet men, our brother-soldiers, not an allusion to the fact that among many of the soldiers sitting in the hall were those whose fathers and grandfathers fought exactly in those places where our regiment is located.

In giving lectures, we use technical means of propaganda more and more often and boldly. Here is only one example: illuminating the subject: Imperialism--enemy of peoples," Major V. Filippov showed excerpts from newsreels, chronicles of war years, and slides and turned to phonograph records of speeches by V. I. Lenin. Prior to the start of the lecture songs calling for vigilance were heard. All this created the appropriate atmosphere, attuned the people, and permitted attaining great conviction and emotion.

The importance of live contact of old comrades with the Komsomols and the ability to conduct a confidential talk with them was stressed at the Army-Wide Conference of Secretaries of Komsomol Organizations. This, I believe, will find even greater reflection in the nature of our ideological measures as well as in the

style of daily contact with the men. Life itself speaks in favor of this. For example, a member of the agitation-propaganda group, Senior Lieutenant S. Absartarov, prepared a presentation about the anti-Soviet campaign in the United States around the Olympiad. He came to the people and literally from the first minutes an exciting, free and easy talk was begun which soon emerged beyond the limits of the talk's subject--the talk took off on the reactionary policy of U.S. imperialism and the bourgeois way of life.

Back after the June (1983) plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, we headed for active forms of indoctrination which are closest and which meet the demands of a youth audience. In which regard, we posed the following task for ourselves: the Komsomols cannot be only the "consumers" of what they organize for themselves--they themselves should participate actively in the preparation of measures and should feel responsible for them. Here, let us say, is such an instance. One violation of discipline occurred among the young soldiers, then another. We talk with Komsomol I. Berestevich: how could he undertake a coarse deed and sully the honor of the collective?

"But how is it the collective here? he was surprised. "It is my fault, I was fully responsible."

Several of his fellow servicemen also expressed such an opinion:

"Why should we be ashamed for Berestevich? It was he who violated the regulation, not we."

But if this were the only case, it would be half the trouble. But you see, we encountered similar things in other subunits, too. We explained the situation to the members of the Komsomol committee and advised them what should be done and how. The Komsomol activists conducted talks about friendship and troop comradeship. We feel that the atmosphere changed but there is still something unsaid and left unfinished. What is the matter? "And what if we bring up this talk for a debate?" proposed one of the secretaries of company Komsomol organizations. "Let all points of view be heard and different opinions cross, and we will change the minds of those who are mistaken all the same." And this is what they titled the debate--"What does it mean to value the honor of the collective?" Announcements were hung and "intricate" questions were thought out. And what was expected occurred. Such a measure which was not over-organized stirred up the people.

I would say that our special and attentive attitude toward question and answer soirees and toward such forms as "open letter day" was stressed. Their preparation and the solution of problems disclosed in the course of such measures are also assigned to the Komsomol committee--the Komsomols see that they also can and should participate actively in improving regimental matters.

Let us not form the opinion that all is well with us and there are no problems. They exist, and somehow many were not even pondered over. We should seek new possibilities to intensify the class tempering of the men and for their indoctrination in a spirit of revolutionary romance and for the youths' realization of their historic responsibility. For as Comrade K. U. Chernenko stressed, it is the first generation of Soviet people who entered conscious life under the

conditions of developed socialism and they should participate actively in the accomplishment of tasks for its improvement.

Or here is another question. In political indoctrination we are not always able to go from a fact of life and see, it would seem, the large question behind a trivial event.

In this connection, the following example is recalled. For a long time, our regimental radio has been broadcasting concerts on the soldiers' requests. And then some officers were alerted by such opinions which were expressed in conversations: they say, why don't we hear presentations of such and such foreign ensembles in our radio broadcasts? Meanwhile, the "production" of the named ensembles is frequently low-standard and especially commercial. But, it turns out, not everyone understands this. This means that it is our task to explain. And the main thing, here is how they reasoned in the party and Komsomol committees: we should go beyond the framework of a particular case and speak broadly of the role of music in spiritual, public life. We prepared a musical soiree, "Song the weapon and song the commodity." The conversation concerned patriotism and the true beauty of the Soviet song and, conversely, music and song under conditions of bourgeois society which frequently serve there as a means to rough-hew the youth and distract it from the class struggle.

There are very many new outlets and "points of influencing" the youth. We analyzed in the library who reads what and we learned: there are many who do not takebook in hand. A lively and sharp conversation about this took place in the Komsomol organizations. But we understood--at times the soldier does not have the time on workdays to drop in at the library. Then let the library "go" to the company. In this way the idea of mobile libraries arose. Now, if you please there is both fiction and political literature in the Lenin Room. After a while, this selection of books is changed. The return is obvious--there were more readers.

Today we are pondering over new approaches to intensifying the influence of ideological work of the party and Komsomol organizations on the process of the men's mastery of combat equipment and weapons, raising military discipline, and the solidarity of the collectives and we are thinking of ways to make heroic-patriotic indoctrination more active. For us, of course, at the head of everything stands the task--to train youth which will not falter and will not bend under the load of historic responsibility for the fate of the country and for the fate of socialism and peace.

6367

CSO: 1801/355

MILITARY-POLITICAL ISSUES

KOMSOMOL OFFICER'S METHODS CORRECTED

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 7 Jul 84 p 2

[Article by Lt Col N. Fedoseyev, Air Defense Forces: "That's Some Warping"]

[Text] The talk turned to Senior Lieutenant Anatoliy Zubakov while they were still en route. One of the members of the airplane crew with which the instructor of the political department for Komsomol work, Captain A. Popov, and I flew to a distant northern training ground for aviators, said frankly:

"I'm sorry for the fellow. He's a good officer. Only he did not have to leave his former post." After a long pause he continued: "He is now something like our squadron sergeant major or unofficial commandant of the training ground...."

A similar thought also sounded in the letter sent to the editors of KRASNAYA ZVEZDA. "The one who should be the soul of the collective," it stated in it, "began to perform quite different functions. The secretary of the Komsomol committee thinks nothing of relieving a soldier or sergeant from duty, threatening them with the guardhouse, or dressing them down...."

As a check showed, in some places the letter laid it on thick but, nevertheless, much was confirmed. Actually, Senior Lieutenant A. Zubakov often put into action methods which were extremely far from those which a Komsomol leader should use in work with people....

He became secretary of the squadron Komsomol committee last August when the former secretary, Senior Lieutenant O. Ogarkov, was removed from the committee for personal indiscipline. Prior to this, Zubakov was chief of the group for monitoring-recording equipment, and in the committee--permanent deputy secretary. Even earlier he had been a party-group organizer. So that he had experience in social work.

He did not doubt that he would cope with this difficult matter. And it was indeed difficult: some of the Komsomols were not distinguished by zeal in service and violated discipline. Zubakov waged a decisive struggle against this, sparing neither strength nor time. It was good that he was a bachelor, and he had no concerns except service concerns. Second, the room for the Komsomol committee was provided directly in the barracks so that the secretary, not burdened with family matters could, as they say, spend night and day there, And if one considers

that Zubakov himself was a disciplined, industrious officer and was intolerant toward any manifestations of laxity, it would seem that he would quickly make a substantial contribution to bringing about order.

"You don't sentimentalize with violators," the Komsomol secretary was often admonished by the squadron commander, Major V. Bychkov, and the chief of staff, Major V. Fedyanin. And really, the political officer, Captain V. Tyurnin and the secretary of the party buro, Captain Ye. Moseyev, rather limpidly advised Zubakov to behave a little more rigidly, promising him support in every possible way.

For the sake of fairness it should be noted: the beginning of Zubakov's secretary activity was gratifying--the inner-Komsomol work became animated in the Komsomol organizations and the men's leisure time improved. Important, topical questions began to be discussed at Komsomol meetings and sessions of the Komsomol committee. But the discipline situation was not ironed out as quickly as the secretary desired: once in a while a coarse misdemeanor was committed. He suffered through each such incident painfully. A principled person, he had a very hard attitude toward those who did not value the collective's honor.

Giving no quarter to negligent soldiers such as, for example, Privates M. Kaplin, V. Koval', and V. Roman, Senior Lieutenant Zubakov himself did not notice that gradually, in talking with Komsomols, he began to slip into shouting. He could conduct a dressing down: of M. Kaplin who tried to go absent without leave and of, let us say, Private Yu. Tokar', for carelessness in putting on someone else's overcoat one day.... Warpings in work style happened more and more often. He could summon a soldier or sergeant to the committee (this is how it should be written here--to the office) and "chew him out" for the slightest inadvertence, and if the latter still did not come or did not report his arrival, it would immediately force him to perform these procedures several times. For convenience in calling those whom he needed, he signalled the orderly from his office (this is what we call this room all the same). If he presses the button once, the orderly reports to him, twice--the duty officer, and if he presses three times--the assembly of all the subunit noncommissioned officers. This is how he "led...."

He sincerely believed that everything should be like this. For it is not to the detriment of the matter that he spends his nights and days in the barracks, struggles against shortcomings with all his strength, and "sifts out" violators.

"I wanted things as good as possible," he explained to me at the beginning of our talk. "I wanted to have firm discipline. Really, could I calmly pass a soldier whose collar was unbuttoned or whose boots had not been cleaned?..."

Of course, he could not pass by and he should not but, you see, the Komsomol secretary has his means for influencing people, and the main one is convincing. Conviction, and not punishment or threat to sit in the guardhouse. Senior Lieutenant Zubakov did not personally arrest his Komsomols himself, and here excesses were also committed in the letter. But he sent some of the soldiers to the guardhouse on the order of the chief of staff, Major V. Fedyanin.

"But there was nobody else," says Major Fedyanin simple-heartedly. "Either people were on flights or they were busy at the airfield. And Zubakov was handy for us. So I switched him over to this." "Switching" Senior Lieutenant Zubakov "to this matter," that is to say, to delivering arrestees to the garrison guardhouse, the chief of staff did not even think that in so doing he inflicted moral damage on the authority of the Komsomol leader and belittled his role and significance in the indoctrination of the personnel. By the way, Major V. Fedyanin also issued other assignments.

"Zubakov is my most dependable assistant," he stressed on the occasion.

It goes without saying that Zubakov's efforts were of some value. However, even if there were some positive shift for the better, then paradoxical as it may sound it occurred because the people, living in the barracks where Zubakov's office was also located, simply became afraid of him.

"Drop into the barracks," many soldiers said to me, "and you think with caution: now Senior Lieutenant Zubakov will give it to you hot for something...."

They began to avoid meetings with him. They tried to pass by the room with the sign, "Komsomol Committee," a room which communists should enter without ceremony in order to share what was causing them pain, the joy of success, and the bitterness of a mistake, quickly and unnoticed.

And what about Komsomol matters? In such a situation, the secretary was unable to handle them more and more often. In essence, such important questions as the accomplishment of individual obligations in competition by the Komsomol members, raising proficiency ratings, organizing the leisure time of the youths, and others fell from view. True, at committee sessions and at Komsomol meetings much was said about strengthening military discipline. But discussion of the burning question was frequently reduced to punishing someone. One day, three personal files were discussed at the same time: of Junior Sergeant S. Bugrimenko and Privates Kh. Bobomerzayev and M. Shepel'.

In general, there are many bottlenecks in the activity of the secretary of the Komsomol committee, Senior Lieutenant Zubakov, and his assistants. If he had been prompted in time, cautioned against errors and extremes, and helped to organize truly lively, creative work with people, the results would have been obvious. But for the present this has not happened. The deputy squadron commander for political affairs, Captain Tyurnin, although he attended almost all the sessions of the committee and Komsomol meetings (of course, judging from the minutes), did virtually nothing to improve the state of affairs. The party buro headed by Captain Moseyev once discussed problems connected with the work of the Komsomol organization but the discussion was sluggish and the decision which had been adopted was soon forgotten.

How can we fail to recall here the words which sounded from the rostrum of the All-Army Conference of Secretaries of Komsomol Organizations: "To direct the Komsomol organizations daily, thoughtfully, and considerately, to rely on them, to direct their youthful initiative and efforts to the needed, useful channel--this is the party task of each commander, political officer, and each communist.

...On the eve of my departure from the aviator training ground I had a long talk with Anatoliy Zubakov. It was evident that he had suffered through all this time soundly. He did not deny the shortcomings and he promised to change his style radically.

"I would not want to leave Komsomol work," said Anatoliy. "So much that is interesting remained on paper...."

6367

CSO: 1801/383

MILITARY POLITICAL ISSUES

KIEV MD POLITICAL DIRECTORATE OFFICIAL IDENTIFIED

PM101507 [Editorial Report] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 10 August 1984 second edition carries on page 2 a 2,400-word article entitled "reativity Versus Inertia" by correspondent Colonel B. Pokholenchuk. The article describes how educational work is carried out in the Kiev Military District and identifies Colonel M. Denisenko as "chief of the propaganda and agitation section and deputy chief of the district's political directorate."

CSO: 1801/409

WARSAW PACT

COMBINED SOVIET-HUNGARIAN EXERCISE REVIEWED

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 10 Jul 84 p 1

[Article by Lieutenant Colonel M. Malygin, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA correspondent, and Major I. Tot, NEPKHADSHEREG correspondent: "Crossing A Water Barrier"]

[Text] As a result of the successful attack, the two subunits came out to the river at the same time, still during daylight. The "enemy" in front of the Hungarian troops had successfully transitioned to the defensive and in the area where the Soviet forces were operating the enemy had strong defensive positions which had been built earlier.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA correspondent Lieutenant Colonel M. Malygin and Hungarian Peoples Army newspaper NEPKHADSHEREG Major I. Tot are providing the further developments.

Hungarian Forces. Motorized rifle battalion commander Captain M. Tantsosh glances around the green belt of the forest on the opposite bank of the river. According to the scouts' reports the enemy still had no strong defensive works in this area but he was consolidating quickly. But what if Tantsosh forced the river now? Commander of the combat engineer unit Major K. Pal'fi was standing next to the battalion commander and he nodded his agreement. Conditions were favorable for this but in another hour or so everything would be more difficult.

Soviet Forces. Officers from the cooperating forces had gathered on the command observation post. This included Lieutenant Colonel A. Kashtanov and Captain M. Avtayev, Major A. Lykhin and Senior Lieutenant A. Ivanov. The sleepless night was imprinting fatigue on their faces and the tension had not lessened for many hours straight. The engineers conducting the engineer reconnaissance of the water barrier had an especially crucial mission now. And now the platoon commander Senior Lieutenant V. Kotylko providing the map of the reconned areas. The river width was more than 500 meters, current speed was average, the bottom on the opposite bank was silt-covered sand and the bank itself was steep. Crossing such a river was a serious matter and there was still the "enemy" ready to saturate the attacking forces with concentrated fire. Some time was needed to prepare for forcing the river and to make a final reconnaissance of "enemy" fire capabilities in the strong points across the

river. And how would the "enemy" act if units of the Hungarian Peoples Army would immediately cross the water barrier to more a advantageous sector.

The staffs joined the contact and their evaluation of the conditions concurred.

Hungarian Forces. Captain M. Tantsosh assigned combat missions to the battalion and to the attached and supporting subunits. The infantry combat vehicles are to force the river by swimming independently and the artillery is to cover them by fire. Combat engineers are to ferry the tanks to the opposite side on rafts and the "enemy" must be totally surprised by the rapid operation.

The artillery hit the firing points on the other bank. Infantry fighting vehicles simultaneously roll along the sandy slope into the river and and fire as they swim. The "enemy" puts up strong resistance.

After forcing the river, the infantry fighting vehicles take up good firing positions and hit at point blank range the "enemy" equipment that is still not destroyed. And the combat engineer unit commanded by Senior Lieutenant I. Nad' is already bringing tanks and artillery across to the beachhead that has developed. Judging by the events and the transfer of the reserve, the "enemy" decided that they will attack in this sector.

Soviet Forces. And it has been note that operations by the Hungarian forces have misled the "enemy". To complicate the enemy situation even further, combat engineers have begun to create false fords. There is calm at the location where the units have to make the crossing over the river. And then the motorized riflemen with their attached subunits join the decisive skirmish with the "enemy" and the water barrier. They force the river in a combination of ways, on amphibious combat vehicles, with the help of ferrying equipment from the engineer unit and by the bridge erected in a very short time. It is remarkable that Soviet troops forced the river at exactly this location during the Great Patriotic War.

Armored personnel carriers enter the river darkened by rain and motorized riflemen fire from all their variety of weapons as they swim. Subordinates of Senior Lieutenants I. Luk'yanov and S. Kovalev are the first to reach the opposite bank and they are supported by artillerymen and aviators. The tracked self-propelled ferries are taking the multi-ton tanks on their powerful decks...

Hungarian troops. Before Soviet troops began to force the river in their sector the "enemy" had offered serious resistance. Having called up its reserves, the enemy began a counterattack, but, after sensing the danger of the flank attack by Soviet units, they began to fall back. After letting the initiative go, the opposing forces lose one advantageous line after another. And then, having heard battle sounds deep in the enemy's defensive rear area, we understand. A landing was make there.

Soviet Forces. Major G. Boronik's subordinates, having made an aerial assault, did an excellent job with their mission. They became the connecting link

between Soviet and Hungarian units that were attacking out of the beachhead. "Enemy" resistance, in a powerful vice, was crushed once and for all.

Joint training became not only a good school for tactical training and combat cooperation but also a clear manifestation of military brotherhood, the readiness of soldiers at any moment to come to the defense of socialism and to decisively repulse the aggressor .

12511

CSO: 1801/390

ARMED FORCES

PHYSICAL PREPARATION KEY TO SUCCESS IN BATTLE, AFGHANISTAN

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 12 Jun 84 p 2

[Article by Col V. Golubev, chief of Department of Physical Training and Sport, Kiev Higher Air Defense Radio Engineering School: "Comments Reach the School"]

[Text] Now everyone agrees in principle that physical training has extremely important significance in the system for training servicemen. All the more when we are discussing cadets of military schools--future officers. But nevertheless, in the practical realization of all those requirements which are imposed on the physical training of the cadets, once in a while the question is heard: who, they say, are we training--rated sportsmen or highly qualified officer specialists?

In answering this question, I believe it is not enough to say only that physical training tempers a person and makes him hardy and able to work under stress situations with great overloads. No less essential is the fact that the very process of these lessons schools the cadet for persistence, self-discipline, and industriousness. In confirmation of this, we will refer to comments which we receive on the school's graduates.

Their analysis shows that in accordance with comments from the troops more than 90 percent of the cadets who received an excellent grade in physical training upon graduation from the school find themselves in the group of the best. And among the group of graduates on whom the worst comments were received--about 80 percent of those who finished only with a grade of satisfactory in physical training. In which regard, in the comments on them an insufficient level of moral-psychological qualities is noted first of all.

Thus, it is not difficult to note the close interconnection between the degree of the cadet's physical training and his fitness for work, persistence in a matter, and will power. And in the end, with the results of the officer's military-professional activity. This is also shown by the results of scientific research work accomplished in our school. It is very typical that of all the cadets dismissed from the school more than 90 percent received unsatisfactory and satisfactory grades in physical training upon entry.

Lessons on physical training and sport which are well organized and systematically conducted with the cadets mold in the future officers industriousness, persistence,

self-organization, independence, the ability to overcome difficulties, and other qualities which are so necessary for a military person. A graduate of our school, I. Knyazev, can serve as typical confirmation of this. In the junior courses he tried by hook or crook to take the examination in physical training, not having sufficient grounds for this. The subunit commander, teachers of our department, and his comrades invested much labor for Knyazev to receive a solid satisfactory grade in physical training at the end of the training. His parting with the teachers of the Department of Physical Training and Sport in the school was rather cold.

It so happened that he had the occasion to perform his international duty in the DRA [Democratic Republic of Afghanistan]. He accomplished it with honor and was awarded an order. And then, during his regular leave Knyazev visited our department, thanked the instructors for their persistent work with him and, in an appearance before the cadets, he sincerely convinced them of the necessity to undertake cross-country runs, forced marches, crossing obstacle courses, and weight lifting.

Thus, that an officer should be ready to accomplish a forced march, be able to run on skis, swim, jump into the water from a tower, throw a grenade, cross obstacles, and accomplish very simple exercises on gymnastic equipment is indisputable. Another question arises--which physical skills should be developed and to what level? There is no unambiguous answer here and there can be none. The higher and more comprehensive the officer's physical training, the better. But far from everyone can become a master of sport or a first-category sportsman due to his own physical qualities as well as a shortage of time for training. It is necessary to determine the minimum level of development of physical skills for the future officer.

What should it be? From our school's experience it is known, for example, that cadets who run the 3-kilometer cross-country run in uniform in accordance with the VSK [military sports complex] second-class standard or better accomplish a 30-kilometer forced march with complete confidence. Proceeding from this and from the results of studies of the cadets' physical fitness for work which were conducted in the school jointly with the Kiev Institute of Medical Problems in Physical Culture, it can be concluded that the second-class VSK standards which now exist are approximate and there is a minimum level of physical preparedness which the cadets who are graduates of military schools must have. We stress, precisely the minimum, for the graduate receives only a satisfactory grade for such a level of physical development.

But even in the case where such a minimum is received, the problem of work with the laggards arises immediately. A propos this problem, it is one of the most important and burning in the organization of physical training in military educational institutions. In fact, work with the laggards in physical training is not envisaged in either the load of the instructors nor in the daily routine of the majority of military educational institutions. And the laggards in this discipline become apparent from the very first day of training.

It should be noted that more often than others the laggards are absent from lessons in physical training under any pretexts and, attending, they cannot work in accordance with the general plan and inhibit the course of the lessons.

How can lessons in physical training be organized in training groups so as to attain the maximum return? There is a scientifically proven opinion that the greatest physical load and effect are provided by a combined lesson. In its first part, exercises are performed which develop various physical qualities and skills, and a sports game is conducted in the second part. We have been practicing this method for organizing lessons in three to five courses for more than five years already and were convinced of its effectiveness.

And what about the laggards? Experience tells us that from the first day of training in the school they must be separated into individual groups and we should work with them in all types of physical training in accordance with a specially prepared program using the appropriate procedure. Here, the final goal should consist not only in having the graduate attain a certain level of physical training, but also in seeing that he learns to overcome difficulties and instills in himself persistence and will power.

It is precisely this procedure for organizing physical training which we are introducing in our school. Practice shows that it is sufficiently effective and is a large reserve for the further improvement of the process for the physical training of the cadets.

6367

CSO: 1801/355

ARMED FORCES

RANK CHANGES, NEW SECURITY GUARD CORPS NOTED

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 12 Jun 84 p 2

[Articles: "Changes in Military Ranks" and "On Security Guard"]

[Text] Changes in Military Ranks

For a further improvement in the system of military ranks, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet has introduced a number of changes in the military ranks of officer personnel. The word "engineer" and words which indicate the various services to which servicemen belong have been eliminated from the names of military ranks except for the military ranks of officers of the medical service and justice. Words which indicate belonging to a combat arm are employed only in the following military ranks: marshal of artillery, marshal of engineer troops, marshal of signal troops, and chief marshal of artillery and also in the military ranks of persons who formerly were awarded the military rank of marshal of armored troops.

On Security Guard

Security guard teams of the USSR Ministry of Defense are being created for the guarding of warehouses, repair enterprises, and other objects. The acceptance of security guard personnel for work and their release are accomplished by the chief of the object being guarded. The teams are manned from citizens over 18 years of age who are capable of performing their assigned duties. Those who go to work assume a solemn obligation. The facility labor regulations established for workers and employees of the object being guarded are extended to the security guard personnel.

6367

CSO: 1801/355

ARMED FORCES

HOUSING PRIVILEGES FOR SERVICE VETERANS REVIEWED

Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 6 Jun 84 p 4

[Article: "Housing Privileges for Servicemen"]

[Text] Readers of the newspaper A. Ksenofontov, P. Dovgal', N. Vostryakov, and others ask us to tell about housing privileges established for servicemen, persons released from military service, and their families.

Housing and other privileges for the indicated category of persons are provided for by a special statute approved by the USSR Council of Ministers of 17 February 1981, No 193.

Dwelling space which they occupied prior to call-up is preserved for servicemen on active military service and they cannot be dropped from the priority lists for obtaining dwelling space. Upon expiration of the first three months of service and prior to their return from service this dwelling space can be used in the manner established by legislation of the union republics. After the release of active-duty servicemen to the reserve they have the right to move into dwelling space which they occupied prior to call-up. And persons who are residing in this dwelling space are required to release it in no more than two weeks. This privilege can be enjoyed for six months from the day of the serviceman's release from active military service.

The dwelling space which they occupied prior to call-up is also preserved for officers who are called up for military service from the reserve for two-three years and their families for the entire period of their service and they cannot be dropped from priority lists for receiving dwelling space.

The right to dwelling space occupied prior to military service is preserved for warrant officers [praporshchik and michman] and extended-service servicemen for the first five years of service as warrant officers and extended-service servicemen.

Officers, warrant officers, and extended-service servicemen who have been released to the reserve or retired for reasons of health, age, or reduction in force are provided with dwelling space by the ispolkoms of local Soviets of People's Deputies first of all, but no later than three months after arrival at the place

of residence selected with consideration of the existing registration procedure. Providing warrant officers and extended-service servicemen with dwelling space in the indicated privileged manner is accomplished under the condition where they were on active military service for at least 20 calendar years.

Families of servicemen who died or are missing in the defense of the USSR or when performing other duties of military service cannot be evicted from the housing which they occupy without the granting of dwelling space.

For extended-service servicemen, warrant officers, and officer personnel who are sent for the performance of military service abroad, to regions of the Far North, and to localities which equate with them and their families, dwelling space at the place of former residence is reserved (preserved) for the entire time of their stay abroad or in the indicated regions and localities.

Officers, warrant officers, and extended-service servicemen who are on active military service pay preferential rates for the dwelling space which they occupy in accordance with legislation in effect. The right to preferential payment for dwelling space is preserved for officer personnel who served irreproachably in military service for at least 25 calendar years and have been released from military service for age or sickness.

Families of active-duty servicemen, if the family does not include persons who have independent earnings, pay for the dwelling space which they occupy in accordance with the existing minimum rate of rent established by legislation in effect.

Servicemen (except for active-service servicemen) who are sent to courses and are in a training center, camp, or on long-term temporary duty pay for dwelling space which they occupy at the place of permanent residence as well as at the place of temporary stay in the amount of 50 percent of the rent established for servicemen. This privilege is granted under the condition where the servicemen are not offered free housing at the place of temporary stay.

Field officers and senior officers who have served in military service for at least 25 calendar years and officers who have served at least 25 years and been released to the reserve or retired for reasons of health, age, or reduction in force are allotted a tract of land for individual residential construction. The ispolkoms of local Soviets of People's Deputies should render them assistance in allotting the tracts of land, the construction of individual houses, and the delivery of construction materials at state prices.

6367

CSO: 1801/355

ARMED FORCES

WORK, PROBLEMS OF NORTH CAUCASUS MILITARY PAPER EXAMINED

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 8 May 84 p 2

[Article by Lt Col A. Perestenko: "Contact with an Exploit"]

[Text] "Before me is a yellowed amateur photograph of a soldier. A tired, stern face, resoluteness and confidence in his tightly compressed lips. This is exactly how I remember my combat adopted brother, Yevdokim Morozov. I owe my life to him. He died in an unequal battle, but his name will be always in our hearts, and we will be striving to be the equal of the valiant hero in all our deeds and actions...."

This is the beginning of the story by M. Korotenko, "Communist Yevdokim Morozov," which was published by the newspaper of the Red Banner North Caucasus Military District KRASNOYE ZNAMYA under the heading "Far-Near." The author writes movingly about his frontline comrades with whom he shared all joys and adversities and it is with special warmth that he recalls his commander of the mortar section, communist Senior Sergeant Ye. Morozov.

The material is not only read with interest; the sources of the Soviet people's victory inherent in which were a flaming love for the motherland and a burning hatred for its enemies, steadfastness, and courage are well disclosed in it. The former company commander, O. Mikaelyan, who knew Senior Sergeant Morozov and told a number of the interesting lines from the biography of his brother-soldier commented on this story. Many servicemen who are now guarding the peaceful creative labor of the Soviet people with weapon in hand also sent letters of comment. They write that the exploits of the frontline heroes stir them deeply and stimulate them to serve even better.

And this is not the newspaper's only success. Articles are published in it which tell of the leading and guiding role of the Communist Party in the attainment of victory in the Great Patriotic War and about its constant concern for the men of the Armed Forces and for the defense of the socialist fatherland.

Also well received by the readers are selections under the heading "Exploit" which appear in the newspaper three times a month. They are devoted to the most important events of the Great Patriotic War. Thus, the newspaper told in detail about battles at the walls of Moscow, at Leningrad and Stalingrad, on the Kursk Bulge, in the Caucasus, during the assault crossing of the Dneiper.... It is as

if all publications transport the readers to that severe time and permit them to become aware of the tension at the front and in the rear and seemingly to touch with their hearts the fervent beating of the hearts of Viktor Talalikhin, Aleksandr Matrosov, Nikolay Gastello, Mikhail Panikakha, Tsezar' Kunikov, and many other heroes who gave their lives for the freedom and happiness of the beloved motherland, and they are aligning on them in everything.

The heading "Frontline Fighters, Wear your Orders" also appeared in the newspaper comparatively recently. From the materials which are printed here the readers learn of those who fought courageously with the hated enemy and of how their subsequent fate developed. The following stories were published recently: "With Fire and Tracks"--about Hero of the Soviet Union and tankman Guards Senior Sergeant I. Lubyanyy, "Flame in the Armor"--about the antitank rifleman Private I. Vlasjuk, "Over Mius"--about the attack-aircraft pilot and twice Hero of the Soviet Union Senior Lieutenant I. Vorob'yev, "Courage Inherited by the Sons"--about Private N. Vashchenko, fearless mineman, and "At the Cost of Life"--about Private Ya. Sinev who repeated the exploit of Aleksandr Matrosov. It should be said that these and other materials also contain grains of combat experience which are used by the servicemen of the present generation. And the newspaper is devoting special attention to this question and initiated the heading "Frontline Experience--Into Training Practice." Printed under it are articles and correspondence from frontline fighters--former commanders, political officers, and specialists of various services who tell about the special features of work in a front line situation.

The editorial collective also proceeds correctly in that in propagandizing the heroic past of the country and the army, in so doing it also makes wide use of the history of the local territory as well as the combat traditions of the Red Banner North Caucasus Military District which is one of the oldest in the Armed Forces. For this, the newspaper has initiated the headings "Gold Stars of the SKVO [North Caucasus Military District]" and "Memorable Places of the SKVO." Thanks to this, the readers could become acquainted with the frontline deeds of twice Hero of the Soviet Union Lieutenant General of Aviation V. Popkov, Heroes of the Soviet Union A. Melkonyan, P. Ternovoy, and others.

Another service of the newspaper is that it actively enlists Heroes of the Soviet Union and full order bearers of the Order of Glory. And more than 300 of them reside in Rostov Oblast alone. Many of them, including Heroes of the Soviet Union A. Savchenko, A. Kul'nev, P. Ternovoy, and N. Fomenko appear on the pages of the newspaper with good materials.

The newspaper comes forth as the initiator of meetings between the frontline veterans and the servicemen of the 1980's. One such meeting took place in the Nth Motorized Rifle Regiment. It was attended by Hero of the Soviet Union Colonel (Reserve) I. Mayurov and war veteran Captain (Retired) I. Tsogoyev. From their presentations those who had assembled learned of what work was conducted at the front in instilling in the men such qualities as organization, boldness, resoluteness, performance, and hatred for the enemy. The newspaper told the readers about this meeting in detail.

It is important that the newspaper is striving to link organically heroic-patriotic indoctrination with the solution of practical problems which follow

from the directions of the 26th Party Congress and subsequent plenums of the CPSU Central Committee, from materials of the meeting with veterans of the party, labor, and the Armed Forces in the CPSU Central Committee, and from the speech by member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and Minister of Defense of the USSR, Marshal of the Soviet Union D. F. Ustinov at a meeting with veterans of the Soviet Armed Forces in the Soviet Ministry of Defense. A favorable response was obtained among the readers of KRASNOYE ZNAMYA by the article of a participant in this meeting, Hero of the Soviet Union and Hero of Socialist Labor V. Golovchenko, director of the Azovskiy sovkhos of Krasnodar Kray.

Meanwhile, there still are weak spots in the propagandizing of combat traditions. For example, the newspaper runs the heading "Talks About the Oath and Regulations." Articles by experienced frontline fighters are printed beneath it, as a rule. Unfortunately, not all of their materials are of equal value and instructive. Take, at least, the report, "The Strength of the Soldier is in the Weapons." The author tells about long known truths, and the examples and facts presented are unconvincing. And in one case to which he was a witness he does not even mention the name of the soldier who displayed a negligent attitude toward the storage of his small arm. In short, the subject remained unexposed. The report, "A Soldier's Honor," also suffers from the same shortcomings. The subject is not clearly defined in it and little is said about everything.

The same should also be said about individual selections for "Exploit." At times they are written hastily and some articles and reports suffer from shallowness of the subject and do not correspond to the tasks which the newspaper has posed for itself. It is most vexing when errors are overlooked in individual materials through the fault of the journalists, which reduces the effectiveness of the publications.

The newspaper still does not elaborate in all its completeness the subject of the indoctrinational role of the Soviet Armed Forces service in which, as is known, is a remarkable school for labor and military training, courage, patriotism, and internationalism. Few articles appear in it about the work experience of commanders and party and Komsomol organizations in propagandizing the glorious traditions of our people and Armed Forces and the mobilization of the men of the district for soldierly deeds in this basis.

It should also be acknowledged that the newspaper poorly treated the 40th anniversary of the air battles in the Kuban', publishing only one article, "The Sky Breathed Fire." But you see, it is known that it was precisely here that the Soviet pilots demonstrated new tactical procedures in the conduct of battle.

To vividly glorify the unfading exploit of the Soviet people and the servicemen of the older generation with the newspaper line and thereby stimulate today's armed defenders of the country to be the equal of the frontline fighters' exploit--this may be the most important task for military journalists. And now, in connection with the approach of the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War, they are trying to make their work even more active.

6367
CSO: 1801/355

ARMED FORCES

CASE, SENTENCE OF CORRUPT ARMY DOCTOR REVIEWED

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 7 Jul 84 p 4

[Article by Col A. Khorev: "Dacha on the Istra"]

[Text] Dear editors. Last 1 October your newspaper printed an article, "No Better Off Than at the Start," about the abuses of the former chief of a garrison hospital, A. Zhuravel', who built himself a dacha at government expense. On 29 November the newspaper reported on the measures which had been adopted against the officials who shut their eyes to Zhuravel'. But how did the trial of the criminal end?

I. Skugarev, Kolomna

The preliminary investigation which was conducted by Colonel of Justice N. Belyayev continued for eight months. The court examination proceeded for three months in the military tribunal of the Moscow Air Defense [PVO] District under the chairmanship of Lieutenant Colonel of Justice V. Tsvigun. Dozens of witnesses were interrogated, a mass of documents were studied, the necessary examinations were conducted, and the speeches of the public prosecutor, Lieutenant Colonel of Justice N. Kulish, and the attorney, M. Rebrova, were heard.... And here at last:

"Accused Zhuravel', you are granted the last word."

Slowly, as if reluctantly, he rises from the bench behind the wooden barrier, holds a pause, bows his gray head and shoulders, opens a case with papers, and begins in a measured manner:

"Honorable chairman, honored people's assessors. I appeal to you with the last word. I have endured much and did a great deal of thinking in preparing to say it to you....," Zhuravel's voice begins to quaver and vibrate; he suddenly sobs and begs the court's pardon:

"For the first time in my life.... Pardon me.... I can't control myself."

Zhuravel' gave several such sobs during his 10-minute speech. When they emerged from the courtroom, someone said in a low voice behind my back: "Actor...."

Frankly speaking, I had the same thought then when Zhuravel' said with emotion and inspiration that as a physician he did good for people all his life, that in work he always assumed the most difficult, that his wife is also a physician and also does good for people, that they raised two children and yesterday a grandchild was born who he, the grandfather, will still not see for a long time, and the citizens of the court, also being husbands and grandfathers, cannot remain indifferent to the grief of his family.... There was, I repeat, the thought that this was a carefully rehearsed scene intended for tears and indulgence, but I hastened to drive it away. But why, in fact, not believe in the man's sincerity? For perhaps he is speaking the truth. This is shown not only by the recommendations attached to his personal file. And here was a collective letter which arrived addressed to the chairman of the district military tribunal which was signed by Zhuravel's former colleagues--V. Sutormin, N. Sluzhman, P. Prokhorov, Yu. Kuptsov, and many others which confirms his opinion about himself: "Up to 1967 A. Zhuravel was our unit surgeon, enjoyed universal respect, and served as an example for us in the performance of his duties. He was attentive toward his patients. Zhuravel's family lived modestly and did not permit itself anything unnecessary. Zhuravel' remained like this even after being appointed chief of medical service of the large unit. We did not notice in him any striving for personal enrichment. We are confident that he has perceived the digressions from our moral standards which he committed."

Of course, I would hope that Zhuravel' perceived them.... And by the finale of his speech he seemed to support this hope:

"I greatly beg that you not deprive me of my rank and decoration. It is the most dear which cannot be matched by any material valuable."

The public procurator spoke of the deprivation of Zhuravel's rank and decoration in his speech at the trial. He also requested the court to choose a measure for punishing the accused--deprivation of freedom in a corrective labor colony of intensified regime with confiscation of property. Property!... That very idol before which he zealously prayed in recent years, for the sake of which he did not stop before abuses, or forgery, or embezzlement, for the sake of which he recklessly sacrificed his authority.... As a result--he erected a three-story concrete and brick dacha with a total area of 150 square meters, acquired two Volga automobiles, and built a garage.... Is it possible that now moral values have risen above material values in his conscience? If we believe Zhuravel's last word, then yes, it did: he mentioned not a word about property, and he even shed a few tears over his rank and decorations.... But if we evaluate his behavior over the entire duration of the preliminary and court investigation, we must refrain from such a conclusion.

Zhuravel' appeared before the court of justice as a swindler who perceived nothing and repented for nothing. He concentrated all his will and energy on extricating himself at any price and avoiding responsibility. He lied, shifted, changed testimony, and tried to muddle up the investigation in every possible way.

Even in the last word, which was clearly intended for emotional perception and sympathy, the motive of repentance not only did not become the main one but was not even noticeable in the slightest. Zhuravel' mentioned his repentance in passing and only, as he expressed himself, "in that part where I was actually guilty." And his look at his guilt was wily.

It was established, for example, that he removed from the hospital garage without compensation a new Mark-31 engine costing 1,200 rubles and installed it in a private Volga automobile. A new number was stamped on the engine. Zhuravel' made reimbursement for the cost of the engine while the preliminary investigation was under way. Does this mean that he recognized his guilt? Nothing of the sort. Zhuravel' has a legend about this. Allegedly the engine was not installed in the Volga on his initiative, he did not charge it to the hospital, and the number was restamped without his knowledge.... As they say, I am not me, and the horse is not mine, and I am not the cabby.

Zhuravel' structured his testimony using this model for many other incidents.

Such is the worth of "partial" repentance.

The defense had an unenviable position in this case. It displayed great zeal and carefully adjusted literally each ruble in the sum of the damages caused by Zhuravel' and introduced certain amendments in the figures presented in the indictment. But, in essence, its real possibilities were exhausted with this. The other arguments were not only unconvincing but also, I would say, amazing in their groundlessness.

It was said, for example, that a shortage in trade in construction materials allegedly drove Zhuravel' to embezzlement and abuse. But Zhuravel' did not even try to buy various materials! His efforts in this regard were reduced to attaining a fictitious bill for each brick, and he was completely successful in this. He had had bills for everything which was for sale and was not for sale. But he did not dream of paying these bills. This is the first thing.

And second--let us assume that in fact poor Zhuravel' found it impossible to legally purchase the construction materials. What conclusion should he have drawn from this? Obviously, to postpone the construction of the dacha until better times or at least abandon its three-story brick and concrete version. This is how an honest, sober-thinking person who respects Soviet law and communist morals would have proceeded. Zhuravel' did not proceed in this way because he was not such a person.

In the letter presented above which was addressed to the court, his former colleagues are probably stating the truth. That is how they knew Zhuravel' at the time when he was the unit surgeon and later, when he became chief of medical service of the large unit. In both the former and the latter cases, there were few material valuables at his direct disposal. And really, he himself was always seen, under control. It was another thing when Zhuravel' was appointed the chief of a hospital, especially of the one which he headed in recent years. A new, well-built building, modern equipment, an abundance of medications, including those in short supply, a great number of other valuables.... And--the status of a unit commander.

Zhuravel' who, as is now learned, distinguished himself even from his student years by great enterprise and an increased attraction for the ruble, grasped in an instant the advantages which he can extract for himself from his new service situation. He quickly won the favor of his chiefs who had no resistance to obsequiousness and actually got out from under their control. Perhaps, he

neutralized even more rapidly the deputies and assistants who proved to be excessively timid, frightened them, and ceased to reckon with them. On the notorious principle of "you for me and I for you" he established strong self-seeking contacts with the administrative personnel of a number of troop units and local enterprises.

He offered one a "luxury" ward although he had no right at all to treatment in a military hospital, he made presents of rare medicines to one, he obtained accommodations in a Black Sea Sanatorium for one.... And he said without beating around the bush to those who refused him something:

"When you become sick, I'll treat you just as you are helping me now."

Everything, literally everything sacred -- military duty, the physician's oath, the officers' honor, human conscience--was held in contempt by Zhuravel' to please his greediness, his self-interest, and his penny-pinching nature. A rare, exceptional, and extreme case.

In analyzing his social essence, the public prosecutor stated a word which we had half forgotten: parasitism. Not one muscle quavered on Zhuravel's face from this term which burns like a rod! It remained just as impassively stone-like subsequently, too, when the procurator quoted lines from materials of the June (1983) plenum of the CPSU Central Committee: "In particular, it is necessary to put a complete end to such a phenomenon as the case of using state and public property and service status for personal enrichment. For if we think it over, it is nothing but a blow to the very essence of our system. Here the law should be implacable, and its application--inevitable." Did Zhuravel' understand the lofty truth of these words, did he feel their castigating strength?

When, at the very height of Zhuravel's fraudulent machinations the garish inscription, "Zhuravel' is a thief," appeared on the wall of the hospital which he headed, on seeing it he was not embarrassed in the least and only said to one of his subordinates:

"Erase it!"

The people say of such things: you can spit in his eye--to him it is all dew from heaven.

How could he lower himself to pilfer from society, a person invested with the great confidence of this society: a physician, colonel of medical service, unit commander, a communist, deputy of a local Soviet, and head of a family in which all four of its members received a higher education?

Such swindling did not ripen in Zhuravel' in one day or in one year. His fall was not in an instant, but a process. Perhaps, even he himself is unable to tell himself when, at what moment, the moral principles began to depart from his life or when his striving for profit gained the upper hand over all principles. Judging from everything, he was never distinguished by special scrupulousness in handling government property. He looked on much and continues to look as he would on trifles unworthy of the attention of his "broad" nature. For example, each day he took "Borzhomi" mineral water from the hospital pharmacy and, in

the end, this swelled to a sum of 184 rubles. Up to now Zhuravel' is outraged by the "pettiness" of the investigator who also charged him with this sum. However, didn't the moral degradation begin with such "petty details?" Today he permitted himself "just a little," tomorrow--a little more. And having attained some "sky-blue" rung on the service ladder, he gave full vent to the money-grubbing sail. Unfortunately, they could not or did not want to straighten Zhuravel' out in time. The sensation that everything was permitted and of impunity and luck intoxicated him, made him dizzy, and nudged him to one adventure after another. In his striving to frighten and neutralize witnesses to his abuses, he assiduously and successfully surrounded himself with the halo of secret omnipotence.

The court scrupulously calculated the sum of material damage which Zhuravel' had inflicted on the state. It was more difficult to determine the measure of moral loss. Readers' responses arrived to our first article on Zhuravel'--"At the Broken Trough," which supplement with some lines the unscrupulous appearance of this person. It is typical that many of the responses are anonymous. "I despise myself for it, but I am afraid to sign," writes one of the authors. This, perhaps, is the most bitter consequence of the criminal behavior by such Zhuravel's: faith in justice is undermined in people.

...The military tribunal sentenced A. G. Zhuravel' to deprivation of freedom in a corrective-labor colony of intensified regime for a period of nine years with confiscation of property. The court deprived Zhuravel' of the military rank of colonel of medical service and introduced a representation for depriving him of his state decorations.

The dacha in the Istra, as they say was turned into a barrack on the Kolyma.

6367

CSO: 1801/383

ARMED FORCES

COMMANDERS' PERSONAL INVOLVEMENT DISCUSSED

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 11 Jul 84 p 2

[Article by Lieutenant Colonel M. Syundyukov, deputy regimental commander:
"Taking to Heart"]

[Text] Sergeant A. Karachun, as the saying goes, had not found his place. The condemning looks of colleagues, it seemed, scorched his very soul and the reproof, "How could you stumble like that?" directed at him uneasily disturbed his consciousness. Karachun knew that he would surely be punished by the commander for rudely violating military discipline and that he could not escape a stern talk at the Komsomol committee meeting. And all the same pangs of conscience were gaining the upper hand over the inevitability of punishment.

A sensible specialist, a demanding sergeant and a good comrade. He was characterized no other way in the unit. And then suddenly an absurd misdemeanor with one stroke cancelled his good name .

Karachun soon distinctly understood that the self-torture of his feelings would not relieve him and he went to the unit commander, Major Yu. Gavrilov, with a request that appeared unusual.

"I want to ask my comrades' forgiveness. Please tell me how best to do this."

He said this like one suffering very much and it became clear to the commander how deeply his subordinate realized what had happened. Certainly the commander readily met him half way. They gathered the sergeants in the Lenin's room and looking them straight in the eyes Karachun openly admitted his guilt and assured his comrades that he would for no reason ever again deviate from regulatory demands. The sergeant's word seem sincere.

At first glance the situation in the case cited could seem simple and commonplace. A man committed an offense, asked for forgiveness and that's the end of it. But this is far from all. Day by day and step by step Karachun went into a difficult revelation although before this he was strictly punished in disciplinary order and, it would seem, he could "settle down". He had received in full what he was due. But the real fact is that the punishment was not the only measure of influence for the committed misdemeanor.

Major Gavrilov and the other officers in the unit talked with Karachun time and again, affecting the sergeant's most sensitive spiritual strands. And then on Captain N. Kuznetsov's initiative the Komsomols conducted a interesting thematic meeting on military comradeship. Using ardent expressions the youth tied this concept with such moral categories as honesty, fidelity and collectivism. And in Anatoliy Karachun's heart his colleagues' exacting, but at the same time benevolent attitude toward him was recalled with good motive.

It is certainly not easy to reach the depths of man's conscientiousness in individual indoctrination work in order to get the desired return from the expended efforts. And I am not revealing anything new in the field of psychology and pedagogy if I say that the main thing here is a thorough knowledge of subordinates, their inclinations and abilities. I will repeat a truism reliably proven by life, one that is surely well-known to every officer. There are as many characters as there are people. Then why are they on the watch at times for other commanders' and political workers indoctrination failures. Well, because figuratively speaking, they cannot see the forest for the trees and are not able to pick out specific individuals from the common mass. Others avoid vital intercourse with people. And indeed, to select the sacred key for soldiers, one must still do a lot of work on solving any deviations in his conduct and motives for his misdemeanors.

Somehow changes in platoon commander Senior Lieutenant V. Yankilevich's attitude toward fulfilling his responsibilities perplexed us somewhat. Earlier industrious and diligent, it was as if he had cooled toward the service.

First the party organization and its secretary Lieutenant Colonel E. Yanovskiy were alarmed. I should think so! Senior Lieutenant Yankilevich, a young communist, set a poor example for his subordinates and the party buro gathered hot on the scent of the events. One of his colleague-platoon commanders, having found out about the upcoming party buro meeting, could not keep from a rash prediction. "Now restrain yourself! You'll have to pay up..." The buro members made up their minds differently. Each one understood that the young communist had stumbled and had been negligent and now had to establish the reason for taking the edge off of personal responsibility for the business entrusted to him. Well, what was required was a confidential conversation which would recall in the officer's heart the feeling of respect and gratitude to those who would sternly make him responsible and would stretch out a helping hand.

The very conditions that were created at the buro meeting were as favorable as possible for open conversation and Yankilevich did not act against his conscience. As it turned out, the solution was quite simple. The officer had expected a transfer to another unit and therefore weakened and thought more about his transfer to the new duty location than about the affairs and care of the platoon. It would seem that everything was clear, but then party buro members showed a totally understandable interest in another area. Had battery commander Major D. Kibal'nyy, Yankilevich's immediate superior, given enough interest to his subordinate officers? And there was again a thorough analysis of the indoctrinational work. Unfortunately Kibal'nyy himself didn't do this work in the best way. He had also known about the shortcomings in the

equipment maintenance for which Yankilevich was responsible. However, he not only looked through his fingers at the platoon commander's omissions, he hid this fact.

Additional effort and time was necessary to eliminate the flaws in Senior Lieutenant Yankilevich's service. One would think that the active influence on him of the party collective, which had been able to develop a feeling of the heightened relationship toward fulfilling his service responsibility in the officer, played an essential role in making this a norm of conduct.

I don't want the reader to get the impression that we are "stirring up" individual educational work only in following up misdemeanors which occur. It isn't that. On the contrary, the work is conducted consistently and in a planned fashion with regard for the peculiarities of the different categories of soldiers, their terms of service, their successes in military and political training and, understandably, their character traits. I know from my own experience that it is first necessary to teach such pedagogical skills to the indoctrinators themselves, the officers, warrant officers and sergeants.

For example, there was a time when Captain P. Kalinkin noticeably categorized his subordinates misdemeanors as "significant" and "minor". Certainly there are no two misdemeanors alike, but the captain included in the second category, for example, being late to formation, violating uniform norms, failure to salute, etc. His reactions to these were admonitions which certainly would not leave a noticeable mark in peoples' consciousness. Meanwhile, as the saying goes, it was a stone's throw from insignificant delinquencies to gross disciplinary violations.

We try to teach officer Kalinkin and others who still have not fully mastered the practices of skillful indoctrinators objectively, with positive examples. And we don't have to seek them elsewhere.

From year to year the battery commanded by Major V. Lavrinov produces only outstanding and good results in military and political training and it is produced by strong military discipline. When the officer is asked what the sources of his constantly high successes are he answers, "they are in the painstaking work with each person".

Certainly people in the regiment showed great interest in the style of this officer's indoctrinational work. Lieutenant Colonel F. Kurc, Major V. Buryak and Captain N. Kuznetsov worked thoroughly in the battery studying and summarizing the foremost experience. There were many things that attracted their attention. For example, Major Lavrinov himself and the secretary of the party organization Captain V. Baryshev worked with the junior active members on a daily basis. Going to exercises or training they knew perfectly well which of their colleagues really needed their attention, moral support and help.

And another thing. All battery officers keep their own peculiar pedagogical diary. They contain reflections and both positive and negative aspects of their soldiers' and sergeants' conduct and measures of an indoctrinational nature.

When the experience was studied, we talked about it at a meeting of the unit's commissioned and warrant officers. This same topic was independently discussed at seminars of propagandists and Komsomol activists. And the commanders of crews shared the experience of individual work with soldiers and their contribution in solidifying the military collective.

It would be possible to name others of our outstanding officers, like Captains S. Donskiy and A. Latyshev and Senior Lieutenant I. Nikonov, whose affairs have gone very well, whose training of subordinates grows day by day and whose combat readiness gets stronger. And this is because man is constantly at the center of their attention, and individual indoctrinational work knows no pause.

12511

CSO: 1801/390

ARMED FORCES

TARDY RESPONSES TO EDITORIAL CRITICISM ASSAILED

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 12 Jul 84 p 4

[Article by Colonel A. Drovosekov: "After An Inquiry And A Reminder"]

[Text] It is not customary to expect gratitude for printed criticism. In return it is customary to count on an attentive review of the issues presented in publication and the practical measures taken to eliminate the deficiencies and also on a report to the publishing agency on these measures within the time frame established by law.

It is impossible not to notice that in recent years the reaction to critical articles in print has become sharper and more principled and the measures more effective. But even yet one meets officials who at times permit an indifferent, formal-bureaucratic attitude towards publications which bring up urgent problems in military training, in the life and lifestyle in units and subunits and in the interrelationships of servicemen.

In this vein it is necessary to return to 25 April 1981. On that day KRASNAYA ZVEZDA published correspondence from Major A. Ladin entitled "A Stern Character". This told of Major A. Kolmykov's course and tactless attitude toward his subordinates. A little less than three years later, in January 1984, Major A. Ladin published correspondence under the rubric "Following Up On Letters" entitled "From Silent Agreement". This related the courseness and lack of tact of the same A. Kolmykov who by this time had been promoted to the next military rank.

As we see, officer Kolmykov proved immune to criticism. Moreover, he went so far as to insult the personal dignity of subordinates and to misuse his military position. And why? Because Kolmykov's chief, Colonel I. Kovalenko did not discover anything worth his attention in the newspaper's first article. And political worker officer V. Gerasimov did not give it the necessary significance. They closed their eyes to the style of Kolmykov's work.

Kolmykov was formally punished, but in fact he had the support of his chief who was ready to justify any of his rash delinquencies as service zeal. And Kolmykov continued to act in his own way, far different from regulatory methods and the consequence of this was the letter to the editor and the appearance of the correspondence "From Silent Agreement".

It would seem that now Kolmykov would be immediately and severely made responsible. But a month passed and no report has appeared at KRASNAYA ZVEZDA. The editor had to make an inquiry to Kolmykov's chief about measures taken on the paper's article. Silence was the editor's answer. The editor sent a reminder and the answer was again silence. Then, totally unexpectedly, Central Asian Military District deputy military prosecutor Colonel of Legal Services A. Khalyuchenko responded. He reported that there were no criminal elements in Kolmykov's actions. Kolmykov and also Colonel I. Kovalenko and political worker Major V. Khristich were held accountable.

As we see, the district military prosecutor showed an interest in the newspaper's article and conducted an investigation into the facts presented in the paper and yet Kolmykov's chief could not find the time to report on measures he took. Finally on 18 May, four months after the material was published, an answer signed by Colonels S. Bryantsev and B. Obelov reached the editor. They said that the delay in answering was due to the former political section chief. He was the one who allowed the error.

This is possible, but it brings up the question of why so much time was required to eliminate the errors. Was it not because officers Bryantsev and Obelov were not familiar with the USSR Supreme Court 4 March 1980 Decree which sets a one-month time limit for reviewing materials promulgated in print?

It is necessary to get interested in what other officials in other places know about the aforementioned decree. For example in the Far East Military District. Because of correspondence from reserve Lieutenant Colonel I. Chukalin and Colonel A. Zakharenko entitled "Collapse" that was published on 18 January and which told about shortcomings in political indoctrination work and in the economic activity in Khabarovsk's SKA [Army sports club], the editor appealed to the chairman of the district sports committee twice, first with an inquiry and then with a reminder. The editor received a reply from the chief and the secretary of the sports club's party organization, the very people who had been criticized! The senior chiefs didn't seem to notice the article.

The editor to this day has not received an answer from the Far East Military District sports committee chairman to Major A. Chumachenko's letter "Why Are Officers Silent?" that was published 1 February. An inquiry was sent and a reminder, but the sports committee chairman has not replied. The people who were criticized replied. It is therefore impossible to say that those same deficiencies will not again be repeated during sports competition in the Far East Military District.

On 20 October 1983 our paper published the correspondence "What Is Hidden behind A 'Particular Case'". What was hidden was several officers' indifference toward improving the training process and the military training of crews in one of the Pacific Fleet submarines. The issue was taken very seriously and the editor certainly counted on someone taking effective measures.

A month passed after the material was published and no reply appeared. The editor sent an inquiry, but no reaction. A reminder was sent and a long pause

of more than 20 days followed. Only after this, on 26 January 1984, did a reply arrive. We are reproducing these lines from the reply. "A severe reproof to Captain 3rd Rank Yu. Kozyrev whose fault it was that the official reply to the editor arrived late was announced."

And what followed? The fact that a senior chief transferred his guilt to a subordinate.

In conclusion I would like to remind readers that the timely reply to criticism in a newspaper article is the duty of officials and is established by the party, the government and our Soviet law.

12511

CSO: 1801/390

ARMED FORCES

OUTSTANDING KOMSOMOL SECRETARY PROFILED

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 10 Jul 84 p 1

[Article by Captain V. Larchenkov, Red Banner Far East Military District: "A Restless Nature"]

[Text] The first person that Guards Lieutenant Aleksandr Tsurganov met after the flight was regimental Komsomol committee secretary Guards Senior Lieutenant Ivan Kozoriz.

"How was the flight, Aleksandr?"

"Normal, no complaints," smiled Tsurganov.

Kozoriz also did not hold back a smile. Of course! He had been very worried about the young pilot. And not only because these were not normal flights, but tactical flight training. It was also not the fact that Tsurganov was a member of the regimental Komsomol committee and they shared many common concerns. It was something else. Literally the night before training communist Kozoriz had recommended the pilot for membership in the party.

Kozoriz glanced at his watch. "It is already time to remove the newspaper photo," he thought and hurried to the flight office, enroute estimating what business he still had to do. He smiled to himself. "And will they ever be finished?" But there are only 24 hours in a day. Kozoriz certainly was not one too lazy to get up a little earlier and he was willingly ready to sacrifice personal time. In general he was unable to work "from ... to" and he devoted himself completely to business. He had become a Komsomol activist while still in school and was also a member of the Komsomol committee in military school. He had time to come to love working with people all those years and had been awarded an Honored Diploma of the Komsomol Central Committee. He had participated in the All-Army Conference of Komsomol Organization Secretaries.

For the first few days after returning from Moscow Guards Senior Lieutenant Kozoriz, as the saying goes, was never able to catch his breath. And of course! People in every Komsomol organization wanted to hear him.

While still traveling Kozoriz reflected on how he would conduct the first Komsomol committee meeting after the All-Army Conference and what measures he should plan for the very near future. It is a Guards regiment and the

personnel roles permanently included the commander of the legendary "Normandiya-Neman" squadron, Hero of the Soviet Union Marcel Lefevre. At the conference it was stressed that Komsomol organizations in such units had a special responsibility in preparing for the 40th anniversary of Victory over Fascist Germany.

"Technical training is the basic step on a soldier's ascent to military skills" Kozoriz still especially remembered these words from a speech by member of the Politburo and USSR Minister of Defense Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov at the All-Army Conference of Komsomol Organization Secretaries. Since olden times mastery of military equipment has been considered the Komsomol's primary business and the rank of Komsomol member is synonymous with a specialist of high qualifications. Although even before regimental activists had not lost sight of the technical training of Komsomol members, after the conference they nonetheless put even more attention on this issue.

Late in the evening on the way home Kozoriz yet again sorted out in his mind the events of the day and came to the usual conclusion. A lot had been accomplished. A new day brings new cares and these days had already formed a month since the All-Army Conference. The month had been filled with interesting matters, but Guards Senior Lieutenant Ivan Kozoriz saw that this was only the start of major, strenuous work toward realizing the recommendations of the conference.

With the publication of the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Further Improving Party Leadership Of The Komsomol And Elevating Its Role In The Communist Indoctrination Of Young People" Komsomol secretary I. Kozoriz felt a new surge of energy. For him, as for every communist working in the Komsomol, this will become an urgent program of activity.

12511

CSO: 1801/390

ARMED FORCES

PARENTAL OBLIGATIONS, RESPONSIBILITIES STRESSED

[Editorial Report] Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 26 July 1984 carries on page 4 an 800-word article by I. Korbach under the rubric "I Serve the Soviet Union" headlined "I am a Soldier, Mama." Korbach contrasts the positive impact of a mother's visit to her son's subunit and a WW II veteran's visit with his grandson with that of parents who are indifferent to their sons' military performances. He notes, "among young soldiers one encounters youths with difficult characters. Sometimes it's not easy for commanders and political workers to educate such young men. And here parents can and should give a great deal of assistance." He writes that unfortunately this is not always the case. He cites the visit of a Kharkov engineer to his son's subunit. The son "had broken military discipline and had been punished," and it was suggested that the father meet with the commander. The father declined. Later, after the son had completed his military service, the father wrote the commander requesting a recommendation so his son could enter a higher educational institution. The request was refused. Korbach writes that such situations are rare. However, he notes that from time to time mothers do write requesting easier duty for their sons.

CSO: 1801/422

ARMED FORCES

IMPORTANCE OF MAP READING, WITH DRA EXAMPLES

PM081757 [Editorial Report Moscow, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 4 August 1984 second edition front-pages an article entitled "A Glance at the Map" by Senior Lieutenant N. Ustyakin, datelined urals, military district. The writer says: "During my service with the limited contingent of Soviet forces in Afghanistan I saw for myself many times that the ability to work with a map and to unerringly find one's bearings in a locality is a very important quality for an officer." He writes that "considerable attention was paid to military map reading in the batallion" and illustrates how accurate map reading made it possible for his subunit to successfully protest an installation and for an ambush on a fuel convoy to be repulsed. The map reading prowess of certain officers is praised.

CSO: 1801/406

GROUND FORCES

CAREER OF WW II TANK TESTER REVIEWED

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 6 Jul 84 p 2

[Article by Col (Ret) S. Vygodskiy: "Meetings on Tests"]

[Text] The name of military engineer I. A. Lebedev, who participated in the creation and testing of many types of Soviet tanks, is mentioned many times in the book by Lieutenant General A. Vetrov, "And This Is How it Was." Please tell in greater detail about this person.

Senior Lieutenant S. Muzalevskiy,
deputy commander of a tank battalion
for technical affairs.

For almost half a century, my life has been linked with the difficult and, at the same time, fascinating process of creating and testing Soviet tanks. It is impossible to enumerate how many interesting and memorable meetings there were during this time with designers, military leaders, and prominent military engineer-tankmen. I also remembered Ivan Andrianovich Lebedev well. He was a highly erudite and energetic military engineer with initiative.

I recall 1943. In testing the JS heavy tank created by designers led by Zh. Kotin, we worked day and night. The front urgently required the combat vehicle which could oppose the Hitlerite Tigers, Ferdinands, and Panthers.

I. Lebedev arrived at the height of the tests. At that time he was deputy chief of the Main Tank Directorate. In trying to show as graphically as possible the results of the work which had been conducted, the leaders of the tests were concerned that the corresponding documentation was prepared. All this was placed in a special room. But Lebedev did not begin to enter it.

"Show me the actual tank and tell me about it," he said. "What is good, what is poor...."

We took off at once for the proving ground. Ivan Andrianovich inspected the tank for a long time. He tried to fit into every place in it. Then he approached us, the testers (at that time I was assistant chief of the tank testing department) and questioned us about the vehicle for a long time. He wrote nothing down.

He remembered everything. He turned things over in his mind. He agreed with some. He asked additional questions of others. And then he often proposed a solution which we all sought.

Many, especially the newcomers, were amazed then: here, they said, is a general, and he can drive a tank, and he is concerned about the crew's comforts.... But for we who had gone through General Lebedev's school in the Military Academy for Motorization and Mechanization of the Workers' and Peasants' Red Army, of which he was the chief in the 1930's, all this seemed customary. We, the students, used to sit at nights working on our graduation projects and he, the chief of the academy, was next to us, helping to find something new and original. We learned much from him.

We knew how difficult was the path of Ivan Andrianovich among the tankmen and we respected him for this even more. For he began his service in the army in 1919 when all songs were sung about the cavalry. So they placed him in the cavalry. And he longed to be a tankman. He wrote applications with the request to be sent to the armored-vehicle school.

In Moscow they released him, but he was not accepted in the armored-vehicle school "because of a lack of command experience." But nevertheless, he achieved what he was after. By the middle of the 1920's I. Lebedev was a military engineer with a higher education. He was sent abroad on special duty. In worker's overalls he worked at the American companies of Ford and General Motors. He studied the experience of the British Vickers Company.... And all the time he thought about how to make the Soviet vehicles the best.

He understood that this cannot be achieved without tireless labor and creative search.... This is why later, being the chief of the academy, he did not sleep at night together with the graduating students and later, on the proving grounds, he checked almost every part in a tank.... And one day Ivan Andrianovich himself even stepped forth in the role of a tester.

...It was necessary to prove that one can fire from a tank while afloat. Now every tankman can do this. But then, it was necessary to prove the possibility for such firing. So we also conducted fire afloat in stormy weather and fired with the tube flooded with water.... Ivan Andrianovich was with us all the time and considered each petty detail.

He was always like this. Now it is difficult to say who was the first to propose the idea of installing a diesel engine in a tank. Ivan Andrianovich did much for its accomplishment. He was at a conference in Leningrad. He was given a note: "Ivan Andrianovich, the diesel was destroyed during bench tests.... The designer insists on continuing the tests. Our opinion is to stop the tests." The question followed: "How many diesels remained?" They answered him: "One...." "Set up the last one for test. The designer must be trusted.... I will leave for the plant in two hours."

He succeeded in discovering the reason for the failure. The D-300 engine soon passed the test.

Ivan Andrianovich Lebedev, who recently was 85 years of age, remained just as industrious, energetic, and inquisitive until the last day of his life. The selfless labor of I. A. Lebedev, one of our glorious tank builders who ended his service in the rank of Engineer-Colonel General, has been marked by many of the motherland's high decorations.

We, the old tank testers and tank builders, are pleased when we meet among the present generation of military engineers such obsessed, such selfless and industrious, and such humane people.

6367

CSO: 1801/383

GROUND FORCES

ALPINE TRAINING METHODS DISCUSSED

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 6 Jul 84 p 1

[Article by Lt Col A. Tsyganov, deputy commander of airborne regiment, Red Banner Turkestan Military District: "According to the Mountain Version"]

[Text] It was difficult to knock the "enemy" from the commanding height. The defenders answered the frontal attack with heavy fire. The commander of the airborne company, Captain G. Golubkov, decided to send a platoon under the command of Senior Lieutenant V. Gaynullin to envelop the strong point. The paratroopers were to cross rocky talus slopes and steep cliffs. And they were to do it all in secret from the "enemy," at a high speed. Later the company commander would say: a year ago he would not have decided on such a maneuver, he would have considered it beyond the capability of his subordinates. But now he was confident that the platoon would attack the "enemy" from the rear in time. And actually, in the rear of the strong point the bursts of grenades echoed and machinegun and assault rifle bursts were heard. The defenders did not withstand the attack from two directions. The road block on the path to the pass was knocked out.

Success was predetermined by the good alpine training of the paratroopers. They skillfully overcame treacherous obstacles, achieved high accuracy in firing under specific mountain conditions, and preserved endurance on difficult passages. This was not always the situation.

At one time representatives from higher headquarters who conducted a check lesson in the subunit recognized that the alpine training of the personnel was low. The staff bore responsibility for this serious shortcoming. The commission's conclusion raised no doubts in anyone and was correct. And nevertheless, at a service conference after the check someone tried to explain if not justify the omissions by objective causes. He said that we do not have the equipment in accordance with all rules for an alpine training center, there are not enough experienced instructors....

I remember that the regimental commander, then having heard the opinions of the subunit commanders and staff officers, said:

"You don't have to blame the training base, blame yourselves. Up to now we have stood with our backs to the mountains. Let us turn our faces toward them."

The search for a mountain section suitable for training the personnel was begun the next day. They soon found a suitable place. It was not next to the unit but at an accessible distance.

Just what interfered in looking for places suitable for lessons previously? There is the opinion that a mountain training center must be created, so to say, by their own hands, erecting heights from metal and concrete and laying routes of expensive materials. Perhaps, training installations of this type are also needed next to the barracks. But nature is also a skilled seamstress. In the mountains there are sectors which look as if they were specially created for working out the entire complex of alpine training problems. We found one precisely like this.

Let us make believe that we are visiting lessons in our alpine training center. Here a company under the command of Senior Lieutenant I. Vyazov is engaged on the tactical sector. Methods for covert movement and safety in overcoming obstacles are being worked out. There are natural cliffs, steep gradients, and talus slopes here. Train to your heart's content. And instructors? Not only officers, but many sergeants became instructors.

The most diverse firing missions can also be accomplished. When equipping the firing range situations typical of mountain situations were created. We place targets behind big boulders, in caves, and in rocky hollows. In which regard, we constantly change their disposition. True, on the firing range we also encounter difficulty. There is no fixed power supply line here. Target hoists operate from storage batteries and there are not enough of them.

In equipping the alpine training center the subunit commanders demonstrated great initiative. For example, the commander of a combat engineer company, Captain P. Tsvinkaylo, who has been awarded the Order of the Red Star and the order "For Service to the Motherland in the Soviet Armed Forces" third class, created mine traps on various sectors of the alpine center. If a paratrooper drops his vigilance for an instant and does not disclose a mine from the give-away signs, simulation is triggered and an explosion is heard.

We plan each trip to the mountains so as to give the trainees a maximum load and develop in them endurance, strength, and speed of reaction. In short, to train them for the accomplishment of physically difficult missions under conditions of rarefied air. Thanks to the efforts of Captain A. Gubanov, Senior Lieutenants V. Shestakov and V. Nastaval'skiy, and other officers even young soldiers become strong quickly, overcome the fear of height, and acquire skills in scaling cliffs and moving along narrow trails.

The criteria for grades were also raised. Today, we see many more unaccomplished missions than we saw previously. The improvement of the training process became a collective concern. We strive to use each hour of summer training with the maximum return.

6367

CSO: 1801/383

GROUND FORCES

BOOK ON DEVELOPMENT OF T-34 TANK REVIEWED

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 12 Jul 84 p 2

[Article by Colonel L. Lopukhovskiy, candidate of military sciences and lecturer: "The Birth Of The T-34"]

[Text] The celebrated T-34. We won many celebrated victories with it in the battles of the Great Patriotic War. Even in the first days of battle, after clashing on the front with the '34 the Fascist invaders felt their power. Afterwards Hitlerite General G. Gudarian wrote, "The 18th Tank Division got a rather complete idea of Russian power for they used their T-34 tanks for the first time and our cannons were not powerful enough against them at that time".

How was that tank, unanimously recognized as the best tank in the Second World War, developed? Yakov Reznik's documentary story "The Making of Armor" published by Voenizdat tells how.¹

Using many little known facts (the author himself worked in the long-range planning group that developed the T-34) the author succeeds in positively and truthfully showing the work of the talented chief engineer M. Koshkin and his confederates, the heroic labor of workers and technicians and the initiative and selflessness of combat vehicle testers.

There was a whole series of both organizational and technical difficulties enroute to developing a basically new tank with shell-proof armor and powerful weapons.

The tank required strong, tough armor with an unprecedented thickness so that anti-tank rounds couldn't penetrate the hull. They planned to put armor plating at a certain angle for this, so riveting couldn't be used. Welding had to be used. Later in the war the transition to automated hull welding using the method developed by Academician Ye. Paton guaranteed the mass production of tanks and self-propelled artillery mounts as needed by the front. The war also confirmed the advantages of the T-34's 500 hp diesel motor over the gasoline engines in all the world's tanks. The powerful diesel worked simply and safely in battles, gave the vehicle high speed and maneuverability and saved the lives of dozens of thousands of Soviet tankers. Incidentally, the American firm General Motors needed ten years to design a two-cycle diesel with 210 hp.

1. Yakov Reznik "The Making Of Armor", Voenizdat. 1983. 286 pp, cost 75 k.

The author indicates how M. Koshkin and his comrades moved toward completion of a basically new vehicle. Even the unusual forms of the hull and turret and the locations of mechanism, assemblies and components were sensible and expedient. They were able to position everything so compactly that it was not necessary to increase the size over the earlier medium tank and the height of the vehicle seemed lower than comparable foreign models.

The book clearly traces the organizational role of the Communist Party and its Central Committee in the Red Army's timely (before the aggressor's obvious threat) and basic rearming. Many kind lines are devoted to Sergo Ordzhonikidze, the energetic Peoples Commissar of Heavy Industry, who was able to see the prospects. It was primarily Comrade Sergo who was able to evaluate the talent of young designer M. Koshkin and who supported him in the very difficult days. The author stresses the importance of the party assigning such people as B.L. Vannikov, V.A. Malyshev and D.F. Ustinov to responsible posts associated with arming the Army. Thanks to the trust and active support of the factory party organization, M. Koshkin and his comrades who manifested great civic courage succeeded in passing all the tests and took their tank into serial production. Unfortunately the chief designer didn't live until his total triumph (Mikhail Il'ich Koshkin died 26 September 1940) and didn't see how crews of the legendary T-34 annihilated the fascist invaders.

The story is written in a lively and picturesque style and it will undoubtedly rouse the interest of a wide array of readers.

12511

CSO: 1801/391

AIR/AIR DEFENSE FORCES

EFFECTIVE USE OF ANTIAIRCRAFT TRAINERS DISCUSSED

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 25 May 84 p 1

[Article by Lt Col O. Il'yasov, deputy unit commander: "What Trainers Provide"]

[Text] Those firings will long be remembered by us.

The first at the firing position was the battery under the command of Sr Lt I. Reprintsev. Then, at the range, the men of the battery without a halt made an accurate launch and destroyed a high-speed, low-flying target. The success was reinforced by other batteries and crews which also received an excellent evaluation. However, there was also certain failings. Sr Lt V. Simonyaka hesitated at one moment of combat against the air "enemy," he began to requestion the command post and let the target come too close. Naturally his grade was reduced.

We must try to answer why under the same conditions not all the crews were equally prepared for combat?

Along with the unit commander, we had a look at the final briefs. The colonel was a former antiaircraft artilleryman. He began his service as a soldier in the Air Defense Troops and then had held many command positions. He knew all the cells of the regimental combat organism very well. We then drew an interesting conclusion: the grades obtained at the range reflected the two approaches of the officers to the use of trainers.

A majority of our officers endeavors to utilize trainers with great effectiveness.

But in the past there were also those who underestimated trainer exercises. For instance, Maj Ye. Ignat'yev preferred to bring the crews to an area of intense air traffic and operate against real targets. Undoubtedly such exercises are very beneficial, particularly if there is intense work. Unfortunately, we do not have clear cooperation with the aviators, they fly using their own plans and not in the purpose of creating complex, instructive situations for the antiaircraft troops. For this reason, in such instances the subunit commanders themselves complicate the air situation, using a simulator they create jamming on the screen, they add several distracting targets and so forth. Such training brings benefit. If this is not done, the training drill is carried out under simplified, easy conditions. This was the case, for example, in the subunit under the command of Maj Ye. Ignat'yev. Naturally, at the range certain mistakes became apparent in the skill level of his subordinates.

As was already pointed out above, the actions of Sr Lt Simonyaka were not very successful. It was a question of encountering at the range a rather complex situation which he had never seen in the training drills. For this reason, Officer Simonyaka became somewhat confused and he was slow in his actions.

After returning from the range, we became involved in disseminating the experience of the leading officers and we sought out new reserves which existed in the training equipment.

At present, the regiment has introduced and is fully operating two of the most advanced trainers which can reproduce the most complex air situation as close as possible to the conditions of real combat. Well trained, intelligent officers, Engr-Sr Lts G. Kirillov and I. Koptev, had been appointed to service the trainers. They are being aided by WOs ["Praporshchik"] B. Men'shikov and Yu. Kolotukhin, and both previously served in combat units.

I would point out that the unannounced inputs are chosen considering the strong and weak points of the combat crews. And so that the officers gradually do not become accustomed to the "touch" of the person setting up the situation, for each crew we plan training sessions either with G. Kirillov, Yu. Kolotukhin or B. Men'shikov or I. Koptev.

Nor have we forgotten the simulator devices which are included in our combat equipment. These should also be used continuously. The experienced officers have worked out and are successfully employing in practice a method of complicating the situation on the display screens in the tracking of real targets. In particular, they can set up various types of jamming and add high-speed and low-flying targets so that the situation is very close to real combat. To put it briefly, here again one can see an innovative approach. We would particularly like to point out Sr Lt A. Maksimov who using the simulator equipment has achieved high results in training his subordinates.

10272

CSO: 1801/340

AIR/AIR DEFENSE FORCES

KAMCHATKA HELICOPTER FLIGHT DESCRIBED

Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 13 May 84 p 2

Moscow 13 May 84 p 2

[Article by Col A. Andryushkov: "Helicopter Pilots"]

[Text] Here, on Kamchatka, the helicopter is not a luxury and, in some places, for the present is the only means for the shipment of people and cargo. In any garrison of the peninsula, large or small, the helicopter pilots are known by sight and recognized by their walk. They are trusted as the most reliable and staunchest friends who are always ready to come to one's assistance.

The crew of an Mi-8 helicopter, as a member of which I was included in accordance with the flight planning table, is commanded by first-class military pilot Captain V. Denisov. Thick-set, with an open face, Vladimir Pavlovich unhurriedly inspected the rotary-wing aircraft and gave instructions to the crew members from time to time.

They caught Denisov's meaning at once. Pilot-navigator Senior Lieutenant N. Dergunov, who completed the Saratov (then still a secondary) Military Aviation School for Pilots, directed the stowing of cargoes in the fuselage without fuss. Dergunov is young and full of energy. A hot temperament which the officer, imitating the commander, tries to camouflage with a sedateness which is not inherent in him, is divined in his walk, movement of the hands, and reaction of the facial muscles.

Captain of Technical Service Yu. Tachkov, the flight technician, has no need to affect excess solidity. For years he is the same age as the commander, and for qualification he is a first-class specialist. He enjoys universal respect in the subunit for his industriousness and responsiveness. Tachkov is laconic, but not reticent; rather shy. He is restrained in his emotions, but I saw how, in checking the readiness of the aircraft equipment for flight, Yuriy Nikolayevich's good face which was densely spotted with freckles seemed to light up from time to time. This is how he displayed joy from satisfaction with what had been done.

The crew was to accomplish a difficult and important mission: to deliver a group of servicemen to one distant point and, from another--to pick up officers and members of their families who are departing for a leave on the "mainland" (this is what they call the European part of our motherland here) and to the oblast center. In addition, as flight commander Captain Denisov was to check the navigator training and piloting technique of Senior Lieutenant Dergunov.

We were to fly over terrain where deep canyons and ravines alternated with abrupt heights and steep spurs of coniform hills and where reference points accustomed to the eye disappeared with time and in their place stretched a snow mantle which uniformly departed beyond the horizon. (Snow in June is not rare in this region of Kamchatka.) A special difficulty was the fact that we were to fly under conditions of radio silence, maneuvering in altitude with consideration of the relief's special features: in accordance with the mission, the crew was to follow the route secretly. The senior commander, officer A. Mokeyev, reminded the aviators of this once more.

The crew accomplished the takeoff in the "helicopter manner," that is, from a point, without a takeoff run. The coordination of the officers' actions told of their teamwork. Three men worked as one. The helicopter, obedient to their ability and will, began to sing, cutting the air with its main rotor. It tore away from the ground for a meter or two, hovered over it and, with a smooth turn, took off to the side while gaining altitude.

Through the front blister--the convex glass of the cockpit--I could see the distant coniform hills broken by the blue line of the horizon. In the headphones of the intercom set the voice of Captain Denisov sounded:

"You were lucky, comrade colonel. Today the weather is a "million by a million." The air is fresh, clean, and transparent...."

The commander of the crew smiles. I understand Denisov's mood. The weather here does not pamper the pilots. More often it is necessary to fly with a rigid minimum. But the severe conditions do not frighten the people. They relate to them with seriousness, ameliorated however with a large share of humor. I often had the occasion to hear the officers and warrant officers [praporshchik] answer my question, "Is it not difficult to live here?" with a smile: "Better than anywhere: we have nine months of winter and the remainder are summer!" And in this humorous answer which was not far from the truth I felt a great love for their native land and their pride in the kray in which they are worthily accomplishing the sacred duty of a Soviet person--they are ensuring the reliable defense of the socialist fatherland.

Beyond the check reference point--a winding stream which does not freeze even in a hard frost--we change flight altitude. Nikolay Dergunov buries himself in calculations and sometimes, rather from habit, he compares the map with the terrain. He knows each line on it by heart and applies corrections to the course without error. He explains to me:

"Right there is the small hill we call "Domashka"--it lies close to a garrison, we rest there with our families. And over there is a small peak--"Lysaya." There is a typical ledge on the right slope, do you see it?"

Up ahead I see several peaks which are similar to one another with a mass of twin ledges, but I confidently confirm that I see, I say, that very one. In order to learn everything around here as these officers do, one must spend several hundred hours in the air here.

Captain Denisov has mastered four types of helicopters. He came to major aviation from the Yaroslavskiy aerosport club. He has substantial accrued flying time--2,600 hours. But even with such a wealth of experience he believes that even if he weakens slightly, if he does not take into sufficient account just a bit of something, he is close to misfortune. Denisov told me one incident from his practice. It happened several years ago. It was a routine assignment--to drop cargo in an assigned area. Prior to this, a blizzard had raged there for two weeks, levelling all characteristic low points. He brought the helicopter to the landing pad rather by intuition. But then the pilot-navigator began to doubt his calculations (it was not Dergunov, but another); he hurried, giving the commander first one and then another correction. A lack of coordination of actions began. The helicopter did not land in the proper place.

"I should have stopped the accomplishment of the mission then," the pain of what had happened is felt in Denisov's voice even now, "but pride let me down. I thought, how could I have not considered this weak reed. I received a good lesson for my entire life...."

Denisov also drew the following conclusion for himself. A crew is formed by an order and becomes one in the course of joint work and flights where there are no trivial details either in special training or in moral-psychological training.

The crew which he now commands has been excellent for a long time. That unity, self-collection, and mutual understanding with which unified and harmonious collectives are distinguished are felt in everything. And really, in an air flight the relations of people which are based on the requirements of the regulations are imbued with respect for one another. Here is a detail which is insignificant at first glance. Denisov quit smoking. One who is accustomed to inhaling smoke knows how difficult it is to do this. But following the commander's example, Dergunov and Tachkov also imposed a ban on cigarettes. Moreover, in the flight in secret from Denisov they assumed the obligation: all would quit smoking. More than half the aviators have already managed to get rid of the bad habit.

Ahead along the course the peak of a coniform hill appeared with several black dots on it. It was the point of destination. I remove my headset and walk out into the cargo compartment. The passengers are preparing to disembark: Captain Ye. Fedorov and his subordinates, Privates S. Khamilov and V. Yakimenko. They are to spend several days here separated from their fellow-servicemen, observe and estimate the air and weather situation in the assigned area, and help the unit's training-combat work with their data. They took along a double supply of provisions--the snow begins to swirl suddenly. The servicemen on Kamchatka are accustomed to such weather surprises; they emerge from difficult transformations with dignity for they know that their helicopter friends will not abandon them in trouble.

Denisov cautiously brings the rotary-wing aircraft to the landing pad. He lowers it a little (the flight technician gives the commander a reading on each meter)--it hovers and waits a little until the snow which was raised up by the rotors settles, and again downward. I did not feel the landing--the landing was soft and with a jeweller's accuracy. They cannot land differently in these places. A little to the side--a precipice, a little forward--the vertical slope of a cliff. On the ground, the aviators work out their every movement in the air.

They drill in training classrooms which they built and equipped with their own hands. Standing high in their esteem is the method of "dismounted as if in flight" and daily checking on the part of the senior commanders.

Landing took several minutes. The snowy dust again began to swirl, and when it had settled we were already in the air. Now Senior Lieutenant Dergunov flew the helicopter. He piloted calmly and neatly. Denisov did not interfere in its control and conversed with me, but his rapid glances, evaluating the situation, showed that he constantly checks his subordinate. And Dergunov felt this and knew that on the ground his work would be thoroughly analyzed by the commander in the presence of his comrades. This is how they train aviators.

There was one more landing along the route. I saw the joyful eyes of the people meeting the helicopter. Leaving them behind, a shaggy figure rushed toward us, the size of a mitten, a puppy, striving to be the first to jump into the door of the fuselage. Among those who filled the helicopter were several young women, officers' wives. Some of them had flown to the oblast center. To their native homes. A normal life takes place in the severe territory far from the motherland's center. And the military helicopter pilots daily sense its fiery pulse most keenly of all.

6367

CSO: 1801/355

AIR/AIR DEFENSE FORCES

AIR DEFENSE AGAINST DIFFICULT TARGETS PRACTICED

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 14 Jun 84 p 2

[Article by Maj Yu. Vishnyakov, deputy chief of unit political department: "The Lessons of Two Firings"]

[Text] Officer G. Rybakov did not expect that these firings would prove to be not completely successful for his subordinates. And really, what did he have to worry about if the subunit had a good standing, all lessons were conducted on a high methodological level, and the people burned with the desire to distinguish themselves in combat work? On the day before, during a training raid the missile-men demonstrated good training. It was not by chance that the unit commander gave precisely them the right to be the first to accomplish the live training firings.

The battle began in accordance with a familiar scheme. "Enemy" aircraft came from various directions, maneuvering for course and altitude. The manual tracking operators, Junior Sergeant V. Gopa and Private G. Tsirkul', immediately intercepted them and put out the initial data. They, just as the guidance officer, Captain Yu. Ovchinikov, worked calmly and confidently and, it seemed, nothing would upset their equilibrium.

At one of the tensest moments of the battle, from the command post arrived the signal that a low-altitude, small, high-speed target had appeared in the zone. Officer Rybakov ordered Captain Ovchinikov to conduct the search for it. The operators took the target under manual tracking. However, it did not escape the experienced glance of officer Rybakov how abruptly Junior Sergeant Gopa moved the handwheel and how long Private Tsirkul' was unable to corral the blip in the crosshairs of the sights. But when he succeeded in doing this, the target suddenly changed its flight path abruptly.

Time waned with catastrophic speed. Less than a minute remained until the target left the zone, and nevertheless it was not being steadily tracked. But then they succeeded in doing it for several instants. The mission was accomplished. But nevertheless, the subunit's grade was reduced.

This was a surprise for many in the unit. Some sympathized with officer Rybakov and were inclined to consider that the subunit simply was unlucky. Others, just he himself, by the way, looked for the reasons for failure in the quality of preparation of the equipment. It let them down, they say. But the truth consisted of something else.

There were substantial gaps in the training of specialists. As was learned, drills in the subunit took place in accordance with standard schemes and the very same special situations and did not stimulate the specialists for initiative and the search for nonstandard solutions. Naturally, encountering unexpected procedures by the aerial "enemy" in the course of the firings, they did not operate in the best manner.

Analysis showed that the specialists also had insufficiently high psychological tempering, especially during operations in difficult, at times critical situations. And this also was the consequence of blunders in the organization of the training process. At times, in striving to achieve high results in a short time officer Rybakov devoted maximum attention to the training of some specialists to the detriment of others. And if the results proved to be lower than expected, the commander saw in this the negligent attitude of people to the matter and "applied pressure," as they say, to the vocal chords.

But coaching in combat training and a nervous situation, as is known, never provided stable results.

It is recalled that after repelling the first attack a short pause occurred. The commander should have used it to encourage his subordinates and lift their fighting spirit warmly with spoken words. All the more since officer Rybakov's experienced eye could not fail to catch some nervousness in the specialists' actions. But instead of this, the commander loudly expressed his dissatisfaction with the operators' work.

It is not surprising that subsequently the specialists were even more agitated and there were not the proper confidence, clarity and, I would say, purity in their actions. And many just could not acquire psychological stability prior to the end of the firings.

In the course of the same firings, a subunit under the command of officer V. Kazachenko operated on the adjacent position. An "enemy" airplane dived at the missilemen, smoke-puff charges burst on the position, and a brilliant, blinding light was unexpectedly turned on in the compartments. But the people accomplished a similar combat-training mission with a high grade even under extreme conditions. What caused the success?

First of all, of course, good knowledge and skillful mastery of the combat equipment. The specialists had polished their skills in working on it and attained complete interchangeability at the battle stations.

On lessons and drills, the commander devoted great attention to the psychological tempering of the trainees and, first of all, of the specialists on whom success in combat work depended to a great extent. In particular, he considered that a recent graduate of the school, Lieutenant M. Ponomarev, would be operating in the post of guidance officer for the first time and operator Private S. Kvashnitskiy does not feel confident at the indicator scope in a difficult jamming situation. The commander did much work with them himself. Here he made maximum use of simulation equipment, creating a unique psychological model of an actual combat situation with a great number of unforeseen situations. All this stimulated the specialists to display resoluteness and activity and it generated in them a psychological readiness for initiative actions under difficult conditions.

In following the path of complicating the drill conditions, officer Kazachenko seemed to accumulate a reserve of variations of combat situations which had been worked out and which could arise in an actual situation when repelling strikes by an aerial enemy. Employed on one of them, for example, were special tables and an album which contained the representation of different variations in the aerial situation on the indicator scopes or a textual description of these variations. And on the reverse side of the sheet--an interpretation of the specialists' correct actions. "Inputting" such variations into the situation, the subunit commander approached the grading of the trainees' results with all strictness. Such an approach was, it seemed, to the detriment of the subunit: the not too high grades placed the collective by no means in the prize places in the competition table. But Kazachenko knew: in the end the exacting approach justifies itself.

And this is how it actually turned out. The subunit received the highest points on the firings. And it was soon proposed to officer Kazachenko that he appear at the district missile gunnery conference and tell about his experience.

In conclusion, I should like to return to the subunit which officer Rybakov commands. Those firings and the thorough analysis conducted after them stimulated the commander to look at his work critically. Subsequently, he improved much in the organization of lessons and drills. Special attention was devoted to the psychological tempering of the specialists and to teaching them actions under difficult conditions and in unexpected situations.

Here the thought of initiating a so-called psychological card for each of the young specialists was born. The data in it were continuously supplemented by the officer's personal observations, systematized, and generalized. All this helped to influence the consciousness, will, and minds of the men in a purposeful manner and to employ more effective means for their training and indoctrination. As a result, the subunit rose noticeably in the level of the personnel's combat training.

6367
CSO: 1801/355

AIR/AIR DEFENSE FORCES

PILOT GIVEN MEDAL FOR SAFELY LANDING DAMAGED AIRCRAFT

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 9 Jun 84 p 5

[Article by Col V. Nagornyy: "Seconds of Courage"]

[Text] Ukaze of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet: On awarding Lieutenant Colonel V. N. Askarov the Order of the Red Star

For courage and valor displayed in the performance of military duty, Lieutenant Colonel Valeriy Nuryakhmetovich Askarov is awarded the Order of the Red Star.

Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet
K. Chernenko.

Secretary of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet
T. Menteshashvili.

Moscow, The Kremlin.
8 June 1984.

It was a regular flight mission which was well known down to the finest details. Lieutenant Colonel Valeriy Askarov was to accelerate to maximum speed on the supersonic missile carrier and to climb to the service ceiling. The turbines easily and powerfully tore the fighter from the warm concrete of the airfield and the aircraft began to pierce the gray overcast steeply. Only the sky stretched bottomlessly above the cockpit windows. Only individual caps of thunderclouds grew dark in some places above the interceptor. Each of them, the pilot understood clearly, concealed the danger of a thunderstorm.

Yes, initially everything was known to Askarov down to trivial details. He, a first-class military pilot and deputy commander of an air regiment, had piloted this fighter dozens of times. Everything was in favor of the perfect aircraft--its excellent performance characteristics, significant combat capabilities, and the highest reliability of systems, assemblies, and mechanisms. And each time that his fellow-servicemen congratulated Valeriy Nuryakhmetovich on his successful accomplishment of his next mission, he modestly shielded himself from praise: "We have remarkable equipment...."

The speed increased swiftly. Lieutenant Colonel Askarov habitually slid his glance over the numerous instrument scales. They recorded the flight parameters impassively and clearly. One after the other, thousands of meters of subjugated altitude remained outside.

In accomplishing the next turn, the pilot suddenly felt that the aircraft shuddered its entire mighty body as if someone was trying to stop it with a short and abrupt motion. Emergency signalling was immediately triggered, and it became clear--the right engine had malfunctioned. The conjecture immediately flashed: "A thunderstorm discharge!" Thus a situation was created in the air which was against all expectations and which is customarily called irregular.

They pilot had literally seconds at his disposal to make a correct evaluation of the situation which had suddenly developed and to adopt the only correct decision. Askarov had plenty of courage, self-control, and professional skill. After completing the Armavir Higher Military Aviation School for Pilots, Valeriy Nuryakhmetovich successively passed through several command assignments, all this time flying much and enthusiastically. He spent more than 1,200 hours in the air. Frequently encountering in the stratosphere heights a strong "enemy" who was also experienced in aerial duels, Askarov recalled his first teacher--senior pilot-instructor Captain Vladimir Yashin. It was he who put valor into the heart of his pupil, and into his hands--ability. And there was no case when Askarov did not rise to the occasion under the most difficult conditions in which the elements beyond the clouds are generous.

This time, too, the pilot acted prudently and coolly. Here is how this was reflected in the document:

"...Comrade Askarov stopped accomplishment of the mission, which he reported to the flight operations officer. When placing "RUD" [engine control throttle] at "Maximum," the pilot felt a strong "clap" in the area of the engine. The fighter spontaneously went into a dive. Subsequently, it was determined on the ground that a jet of gas being vented through an opening in the fuselage disrupted the aerodynamics of the aircraft and made it uncontrollable in the given range of altitudes and speed. Decreasing the engine speed, altitude, and velocity, the pilot began to make a landing approach. While approaching the "point," the pressure dropped in the main hydraulic system. The landing gear and flaps were lowered in an emergency manner. The landing was accomplished at his own airfield. The high professional skill, self-control, and will of the officer permitted him to prevent a flight accident and preserve expensive equipment."

We talk with Lieutenant Colonel Askarov by telephone. The voice of the pilot which is muffled, as if blurred by distance and noise, is unhurried and calm as if that very situation which was recorded in the document presented above had not taken place in the air: "I operated in accordance with the instructions.... I cut off the afterburner.... I reported to the ground that I had aborted the mission...."

The political officer, officer V. Matyulin, takes the receiver: "The actions of Lieutenant Colonel Askarov deserve the highest praise. The unit's aviators are proud of his courageous act."

6367

CSO: 1801/355

AIR/AIR DEFENSE FORCES

AIRCRAFT TECHNICIANS' FORMALISM ASSAILED

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 9 Jun 84 p 1

[Article by Lt Col P. Chernenko, Red Banner Far East Military District: "The Fruits of Formalism"]

[Text] The deputy squadron commander for Air Force Engineer Service, Captain A. Bulakh, with whom we walked around the aircraft hardstand told warmly about the people of the subunit and about those who now prepared the aircraft. About first-class specialist Senior Lieutenant S. Kurochkin, second-class specialist Senior Lieutenant P. Tolstykh, Lieutenant N. Voronichev, and other aviators. The pair serviced by Senior Lieutenant Ya. Yanushka climbed into the sky today as it had already done many times. And the technician received not one criticism for the preparation of the aircraft.

I wanted to become acquainted with the experience of the right guides and learn with whom they are competing and how they are accomplishing their socialist obligations. From the answers of the technicians it turned out, let us say, that Lieutenant V. Inkeyev's rival in the competition is Senior Lieutenant S. Kurochkin. But Kurochkin, according to his words, is competing with Lieutenant Yu. Popolitov. There was a similar "discrepancy" in the answers of many other ground specialists. It turned out that in this flight shift, just as in the preceding one, competition among the technical personnel was not organized and the results of the flying day were not summed up. And this, of course, lowered the quality of combat training.

We talked about these questions with the deputy squadron commander for political affairs, Major S. Van'zha.

"The officers have it all wrong," he said. "We have obligations for the entire collective as well as individual ones. And we sum up the results of the competition regularly."

Can it be that the technicians actually got it all wrong? However, familiarity with the individual obligations did not introduce clarity into who competes with whom. And there was the same confusion on paper. True, we were unable to become acquainted with all the obligations of the squadron's technicians--we simply did not find them although Major Van'zha took a most active part in the search for them.

In the squadron the results of the competition were summed up from case to case. The best group and best technician in the subunit were not determined. On whose experience is it useful to keep an eye? What high indices stimulate the inspired labor of the technicians? These questions remained open. And what can be said here about individual specialists if the squadron chief of staff, Captain Yu. Stolbinskiy, could not even remember if the subunit bears the title of excellent?

In short, in the squadron commanded by Major N. Bumashkin competition actually fell from the field of view of both the commander and the party organization. Here it has not yet become an integral part of the training process and its mobilizing force is not being used in full measure in the attainment of higher indices in combat training and service by the aviators.

It can be argued that, they say, the squadron is basically accomplishing the plans for combat and political training and is accomplishing its assigned tasks. Yes, this is so. But what if the technicians clearly knew the goals toward which they should strive, what if they saw that their labor is observed and noted, they would all work even better. But you see, some of them have been marking time for years and are not properly improving their skill, which leads to the surrender of positions which have been won. Only this can explain the fact that the squadron, which formerly invariably occupied first place in the regiment, has now yielded its leadership to its neighbors.

"We devote the most fixed attention to competition," the political officer, Lieutenant Colonel V. Bereza, did not agree with this. "Most likely, there was no party meeting at which it was not discussed. And really, many other measures were conducted. Look at our plans."

Yes, no shortcomings in the plans are observed. Lieutenant Colonel Bereza showed plans for party-political work in support of flights in which the competition was mentioned. But specific work on the realization of these plans is not evident. Here are the facts.

On the panel where reports on the aviators' obligations for a flight shift are usually placed, we saw a yellowed sheet, "Leaders of the Flight Shift," on which deeds of "days long past" were reflected. In this same flight shift, not one "flash message" appeared here telling about technicians who had distinguished themselves in flights.

As is evident, good plans are not enough; it is also necessary to be concerned that they become reality. Formalism is many-sided, and its roots differ. But, unquestionably, the most favorable environment for its spread is created when the check of execution is absent.

In short, in the summer training period the aviators are to do some serious work on raising the effectiveness of socialist competition which member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and Soviet Minister of Defense Marshal of the Soviet Union D. F. Ustinov called at the Army-Wide Conference of Secretaries of Komsomol Organizations the true accelerator of our forward movement.

AIR/AIR DEFENSE FORCES

EDITORIAL STRESSES NEED FOR PILOT DISCIPLINE

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 7 Jul 84 p 1

[Editorial: "Flight Discipline"]

[Text] Summer training in the Armed Forces is a time for the intensive comprehension of soldierly skill and strained exercises on land and in the air, at sea and on the oceans. One of the most important conditions for the quality accomplishment of training-combat missions and the effective use of equipment and weapons, including contemporary aviation equipment, is a high level of organization and discipline.

The laws of flight service are stern and implacable. They are mandatory for all those who organize and conduct flights or are involved in them to any extent. The slightest deviation from established order and rules may turn into serious consequences. Only undeviating observance of the discipline of flights and their clear regulation guarantee high combat readiness and quality of combat training, an economy in aviation fuel, and the effective accomplishment of such a most important task as ensuring flight safety.

In the majority of air units flights in the course of flight training are conducted in a clear and organized manner. The aerial fighters strive to acquire the maximum knowledge and skills in short times. The demandingness of commanders and chiefs toward subordinates and the high state of discipline of the flight and technical-engineering personnel ensure certain achievements in the training of flight personnel in the Air Forces of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany, the Turkestan and Volga Military Districts, and the Baltic Fleet.

For example, the fighter regiment commanded by Colonel V. Yefimov has been flying for long years already without accidents. What is the secret of the regiment's success? An environment of irreconcilability toward any manifestations of indiscipline has been created here. Systematic work is being conducted on the prevention of flight accidents. In which regard, both the unit staff and the party-political apparatus are participating actively in this work. High political consciousness and a keen sense of responsibility for the accomplishment of their duty are instilled in the aviators. The tone of high demandingness and organization is set by the commander personally and by the regiment's communists who provide examples of discipline both in the air and on the ground.

However, this is still not the case in all air units. In some of them, they tolerate deviations from the established flight rules. At times, violations of these rules proceed from command personnel. Individual commanders underestimate the significance of their personal training and commit errors and "liberties" in flight. Such serious violations in the air were committed by officers V. Naumkin and V. Makashin. As a result, great material as well as moral-psychological damage was caused.

Such negative phenomena should receive a strict evaluation on the part of senior commanders and staffs which are called upon to improve the checking of the instructor personnel's personal preparation for flights and raise the responsibility of each aviator for the observance of the flight laws.

Flight discipline is ensured by the professional competence and competent and clear actions of the pilots in the air. But at times, violations occur precisely due to the pilot's poor state of training and his inability to display initiative. Therefore, in achieving high discipline from each one who is on board an airplane or helicopter, the necessary skills should be molded in the aerial fighters more purposefully, in accordance with a single procedure, and without interruptions in flight work. Training complexes should be used more intensively to teach actions in special cases.

In the interests of maintaining strict flight discipline, it is necessary to make comprehensive use of contemporary means for monitoring the accomplishment of tasks in the air. Signal messages recorded by automatic flight recorders are the richest material to evaluate the ability and state of discipline of flight personnel. The task consists of using this material skillfully and providing the proper grade to the slightest deviations from the rules for accident-free work in the air. There can be no putting up with the fact that this is not always done regularly, at times in an insufficiently qualified manner, or even after an error which has been accomplished. It happens that violations which are disclosed by recorders are concealed. Therefore, it is important not only constantly to raise the qualifications of the specialists of flight recorder groups, but also to instill in them devotion to principle and an unwillingness to compromise.

In decisive measure, the clear and irreproachable rhythm of flight is determined by the planning of combat training. For example, the actions of the aerial fighters are scheduled with great accuracy for time in the flight planning tables. And the direct duty of commanders and staff officers--constantly to monitor the accomplishment of the planning tables--is an immutable law for flight shifts. However, some officer-leaders put up with the fact that delays occur in takeoffs or the accomplishment of training-combat missions is delayed. As a result, irregularities occur in the rhythm of the shifts and fuel is overexpended. A conciliatory attitude toward such violations also dampens the ardor of subordinates.

Flight discipline is unthinkable without the coordinated, competent actions of the group which directs them. The main role here, of course, is played personally by the flight operations officer. The best trained and most demanding officers should be assigned to this responsible post.

Political organs and party and Komsomol organizations are called upon to play an important role in maintaining flight discipline. Their primary duty is to instill a sense of responsibility in the personnel for the observance of flight rules and the creation of a moral-psychological atmosphere in the military collective which would exclude any deviation from flight assignments and any manifestation of carelessness, conceit, or irresponsibility. In the struggle for the strict observance of flight discipline, there should be the more complete use of the force of personal example of the communists and Komsomols and of socialist competition.

To ensure irreproachable flight discipline means making an important contribution to the successful accomplishment of the tasks of the summer training period and raising the combat readiness of air units and large units to a new stage.

6367

CSO: 1801/383

NAVAL FORCES

ADM KALININ DISCUSSES COMMANDER'S ROLE IN DECISIONMAKING

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 12 Jul 84 p 2

[Article by Admiral A. Kalinin, commander of the Red Banner Black Sea Fleet:
"Responsibility For A Decision"]

[Text] In deciding the complicated tasks of perfecting developed socialism, the Communist Party is constantly concerned about indoctrinating high responsibility in the leadership cadre. As was noted at the 26th CPSU Congress each leader must constantly remember his own high responsibility, a responsibility to the people whom he is entrusted to lead, to the party and the people. All this totally applies to the military cadre, to those people entrusted to command major unit, units and ships.

On the whole, command responsibility is a very broad and comprehensive concept. A man vested with command authority is called upon to show it in the most diverse aspects of his activities. But perhaps the necessity of this very great responsibility is shown nowhere so vividly as in the process of preparing, making and carrying out decisions in battle. This is its own type of acid test to check how mature the commander is and how fully he realizes the role he must play in controlling the forces entrusted to him.

This problem is taking on special urgency today. With the increased scale of military activity, its tempo and the arming of ships and units with modern weapons and equipment, the process of developing decisions is immeasurably complicated. Whereas in the distant past, when armed conflict was limited, commanders basically made their own decisions, but now it is practically impossible for one man to comprehend the whole gamut of issues associated with collecting information, training crews and preparing the appropriate documents. The decisionmaking process is taking on the character of a collective effort which includes staff officers and specialists from the ship's combat crews. A regular process of differentiating and dividing takes place between the commander and his staff. For example, the commander doesn't have to take part in analyzing all the details of a situation, thus freeing time for deciding more important problems and allowing him to always remain the central figure in controlling his forces.

Unfortunately, at times some commanders allow errors in this area and one such example comes to mind. During an exercise a detachment of ships headed by Captain 1st Rank V. Lopatskiy was operating under very favorable conditions.

He had superior forces and equipment and the conditions were such that the flag officer had an interesting array of possible decisions. All the groundwork was there for Lopatskiy's battle decision to be original, creative and bold. He was an able commander, well prepared and he had a large cruise staff of experienced specialists at his disposal. But conditions unexpectedly knocked the flag officer from his business-like bent. For some reason he thought like this. "Let the staff officers do the thinking and recommending. My job is to approve." The staff actually worked hard and Lopatskiy punctually stamped the documents that they were preparing, often not even grasping the trend of the proposals. It turned out that although he was responsible for the decisions, he had actually shifted this responsibility to others. And it is not surprising that as a result the decision was not clear-cut enough and the "enemy" benefited from it.

The conclusion from this is evident enough. A commander does not have the right only to assemble the results of his staff's efforts. He must in fact head this work, direct and inspire it, assign missions to his assistants with the changing situation and have constant control over the accuracy and skill in the study of all the elements of the upcoming battle. The main thing is that the staff's work must be permeated with the commander's idea, his creative insight, flag wisdom and intuition.

The right to stop on one of the operation's developed variations and to enrich it with his interpretation has always been and is the exclusive prerogative of the commander. This is, if you will, a guarantee for realizing the very principle of one-man command in battle.

In general, the moment of decision can be considered a unique peak of responsibility. A very heavy load is placed on the commander's shoulders at that moment. The power of weapons and the efforts of many people can come to naught because of a commander's error or, on the contrary, they can be realized to the fullest because of insight and an exact command decision. And, by the way, he can demand an urgent major revision or the development of another decision in a shortened timeframe in order to optimize the situation in case of unforeseen circumstantial changes. It is very important that at such times the commander senses that he is the commander in the full sense of the word, i.e., that he is the man whose hands hold the lives of people, the safety of the ship and the future success.

A commander can only test the full force of all this responsibility in battle. However, today situations arise in the training weeks that are a very serious test of a commander's maturity.

A recent episode shows this. Naval infantry had to force a rather wide sound and the condition was complicated by the fact that the naval infantry commander had two possible alternatives. The first was to transport the men and equipment on landing craft and the second was to force the sound with swimming tanks and armored personnel carriers directly from the march. The former had been tested repeatedly, but in this situation it would have required a significant time loss which the "enemy" would undoubtedly have used. After some hesitation the officer paused on the second, more daring variation. It

would not be easy for him to select this one for it involved a lot of risk. To the commander's credit, he nonetheless recognized that in this situation the risk was justified and necessary to complete the assigned mission and he found a way to minimize the risk by providing additional safety measures during the crossing. The crossing was difficult but the results were greater, the excellent completion of the military training mission.

It is impossible to overestimate the significance of such situations for the commander, for only those who learn to make decisions under training conditions, without compromising and weakening themselves and others, only those who today regulate their very thoughts and actions to real battle conditions are ready to mobilize themselves and their subordinates when the necessity arises.

Once the decision is made does command responsibility end? Of course not. An incompleting, "paper" decision, although its form and content may be brilliant, is not worth a plug nickel. The commander must do everything possible to execute it and to do this he must show clarity of purpose, will and persistence and must recognize the full degree of responsibility for attaining the planned results.

This reminds me of a recent event on the destroyed Nakhodchivyy. The conduct of the ship's commander Captain 2nd Rank V. Turkovskiy really staggered me. The destroyer had to pass through a strait and I don't have to tell you how difficult this is and how important it is for the commander to make a skillful well-grounded decision in organizing crew activity in the strait area. In general Turkovskiy coped with this, carefully thought out all the maneuvers and plotted them on the map. But then he let matters take their course. He didn't establish the control necessary for carrying out his instructions and he himself abandoned the earlier developed, good plan. As a result, at one stage in the passage through the narrows the ship was in a difficult situation.

The commander naturally doesn't develop this feeling of responsibility for planning, making and carrying out decisions by himself. It is important to create conditions in training and in sea and ocean cruises when this responsibility can in fact be felt. I must note that we still do not succeed in this very often. The officials who are charged with planning training are the guilty parties. At times they see their missions as planning exercises to the smallest detail and as a result commanders are simply deprived of initiative. There is nothing left for them to decide, as everything is already known and the exercise follows an organized schematic. One would think that we should improve this. We should trust commanders more and plan military exercises so that they have a lot of freedom of action and independence during an exercise.

In making decisions some commanders at times forget that the execution is always associated with people and with the military collective. They do not care if people understand and recognize the bare necessity of some of the commander's directives. Only a clear decision which has been accepted by subordinates promotes their increased activity and develops their readiness to carry out the commander's orders and directives. This is why thought-out,

purposeful political work in thoroughly explaining the essence of the commander's decision and transmitting it to the executors is important..

The higher the demands which senior commanders, political sections and party organizations put on the command cadre, the higher their responsibility. We must also hold those people who in every possible way avoid responsibility and the slightest risk and those who make decisions in an off-hand manner without seriously thinking about the possible consequences strictly responsible. There are a variety of ways to do this but I would especially like to talk about the major indoctrinational significance of commanders giving the results of long cruises and exercises at military council meetings, leadership meetings and gatherings.

Strict demand and control over the activity of command cadre in no way signifies a lack of trust and trusteeship, but I would especially like to stress the importance of tact, good will and support in working with commanders, especially the junior ones recently designated for that job. Certainly errors and miscalculations in the decisions of flag officer and ship commanders are expensive, but it is impossible to judge them all the same way: a man erred, made a wrong decision and was punished. The special responsibility of the command cadre offers a special approach to evaluating their activities. The usual lack of conscientiousness is seldom the reason for command miscalculations. Far more often they are caused by a number of diverse organizational, methodological and psychological reasons. In each specific instance this requires careful, painstaking analysis.

A command decision... They rightfully call it the foundation for controlling forces. To keep this foundation reliable and durable, each decision must be politically and militarily correct, skillful and must conform to our moral and legal norms. A military leader is called upon to thoroughly feel his social responsibility and to strive so that every decision he makes maximally promotes the successful completion of the crucial mission assigned the armed defenders of the Motherland.

12511
CSO:1801/391

NAVAL FORCES

OPERATION OF FLOATING DOCKS REVIEWED

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 23 May 84 p 1

[Article by Capt-Lt V. Trofimov of the Twice Red Banner Baltic Fleet: "A Ship Leaves the Drydock"]

[Text] It is unusual and strange to see a ship standing on legs. From here, from the breath-taking height of the top deck of the floating dock, the ship seemed like a small-scale model built for decorating a ward room. But it had to remain only a little longer exposed, right to the bottom which shined with fresh paint after the repairs.

It is impossible to expose the underwater portion of a ship hull anywhere else but in a drydock. A giant weighing thousands of tons cannot be lifted by cargo cranes. There are no such cranes. But a ship's bottom is a matter of particular concern for the sailors. And not only because the underwater portion is exposed to intensive corrosion. The overgrowing of the bottoms with barnacles presents equal difficulties for the ships. History can point to the following instance: during their long voyage to Tsushima Straits, the ships from the squadron of Vice Adm Z. Rozhestvenskiy, due to the overgrowing of the bottoms, had lost up to 40 percent of their speed and this told on the squadron's combat readiness in the period of the engagement.

Of course, in that situation the Russian sailors could not resort to drydocking. However, precisely the Russian sailors showed particular inventiveness in seeking out new opportunities for repairing the ships. With good reason, the world's first floating dock appeared in Russia. During the time of Peter I in Kronstadt the captured Swedish vessel "Camel" was adapted as a floating dock.

The operating principle of a modern drydock is based upon the use of the inexhaustible lifting force of water. Be it a cruiser, a submarine or several small vessels brought into the previously flooded dock, it is merely a question of pumping out the water and they, settling on a cushion of blocks, are raised up out of the water. Analogously, just in reverse order, the boats are refloated: the dock is submerged and the sea carefully raises the ship on its shoulders.

The time a ship spends in a drydock is particularly valuable. And even when dusk falls, when the shops of the ship repair enterprise are empty, work goes on full force at the floating dock.

"When a ship is in drydock, all time for us is working time," explained Capt-Lt S. Varganov who was examining the ship on blocks with us. "We are navy personnel and realize well that the shorter the time a ship spends in repair the better for the navy."

These are not just words. The collective of the drydock in the last year has almost doubled the drydocking standards. As a result the tugs are freed sooner, the drydock equipment is operated less and fuel and electric power are saved.

The labor of the repairmen externally is far from romantic. But this is not the case. Each docking operation is in a way unique even in peacetime. During the years of the Great Patriotic War, the ships were often returned to life in what seemingly were completely hopeless situations. The situation encouraged bold and innovative decisions. Once the destroyer "Besposhadnyy" was brought to Sevastopol with its bow blown off by an explosion. It would take a half year, in the opinion of specialists, to rebuild the ship. However, it was returned to the fleet in 6 weeks. They welded a new bow to it from the sunken destroyer "Bystryy." The cruiser "Molotov" was returned to action in a similar manner. It returned to combat with the stern from the cruiser "Frunze." An unprecedented case was the repairing of the cruiser "Krasnyy Kavkaz" which exceeded the capacity of the drydock hauling it out by 2-fold.

Navy procedures have always been permanent for the drydock collectives like their professional naval skills. And at present the unforeseen sometimes does happen. Recently under the pressure of a heavy squall, the moorings pulled loose in a boat in the dock. An accident seemed inevitable but the duty mechanic V. Rudakov, without waiting for instructions, was able to quickly secure a second line.

A sharp breeze from the sea was making itself felt even now. Capt-Lt Varganov was concerned by this as a storm warning would be very untimely as work would have to be halted. The last adjustments were being made on the boat with the installing of the flooding valves and the outboard fittings. Varganov climbed down a steep ladder.

"Liana Vasil'yevna, what is the situation?" the officer asked the dockmaster. Initially it seemed to me that I had not heard right: the dockmaster here was a woman? Certainly this profession is traditionally a male one. The dockmaster on a drydock is the dispatcher who controls the docking operation calculated with great precision. This precision must be maintained regardless of the infinite corrections which are hard to anticipate as the tug may not position the boat properly or a suddenly appearing wave can shift the vessel from the proper point.... Here it must be remembered that a modern floating dock is not only a complex engineering structure with numerous decks, crossings, compartments and tunnels but also an area of increased danger which requires constant caution.

Liana Vasil'yevna Vermeychuk does not complain of the difficulties. Her word is law for everyone on the dock. Even her husband, the senior drydock electrician V. Vermeychuk answers the dockmaster's instructions with: "Aye, aye!"

On the dock there are strong winds and drafts. Here at times it is worse than under the open sky. But here also there are very cozy areas such as the central control board. This is the realm of the dock's chief mechanic V. Korostelev. It is full of electronics and modern equipment. One after another the light boards go on showing that the dock is ready to submerge, the most crucial moment of the operation. Capt-Lt S. Varganov establishes contact with the commander of the ship which has been repaired and makes certain that the side windows are securely closed, the manholes are tight and the deck is waterproof. Now Varganov is completing the final formalities with the crew: the papers showing the readiness of the boat for the final docking operation has been signed and the client is satisfied with the quality of repairs. However, during the time the ship was in the dock, the sailors and the dock's managers developed closer relationships than are strictly required. Here the specialists tried to do everything so that the crew experienced fewer inconveniences involved with the repairs. Energy, steam and water were supplied to the ship continuously. The arteries maintaining life had now been disconnected and it was time to say farewell.

Varganov spoke into the megaphone:

"Everyone immediately leave the dock floor, crew take your places, the dock is to submerge!"

Somewhere below water began flooding in through the open valves into the ballast tanks. The dock began to slowly settle. The first time a ship is launched a bottle of champagne is traditionally broken on its bow. Understandably this time no such ceremonies were planned. But still the leaving of a ship from the drydock could not be termed an ordinary event. It was the summation of a great deal of labor with the ship returning to its customary calm. The bow of the ship was already cutting through a wave then another and a third....

I switched my glance to the masts which stood out clearly in the searchlight against the background of the starry skies. Suddenly it seemed like the skies tilted. The ship had come free from the blocks and was now on its own rolling slightly in the waves. But the dock continued to submerge into the depths, freeing the ship from its close, tight clutches.

10272

CSO: 1801/340

NAVAL FORCES

NAVAL ARTILLERY PRACTICE AIDED BY NEW TARGET RANGE

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 11 Jul 84 p 1

[Article by Major V. Astaf'yev, Red Banner Baltic Military District: "Naval Targets"]

[Text] A business-like silence had settled over the command observation post. The artillery battalion command trench was ready for combat operations and the unit commander, Lieutenant Colonel D. Grubin, had received information on the "enemy" appearance at sea.

"The minesweeper is bound for shore. Direction 43.20, distance 5000," rang out the next report from range-finder operator Sergeant V. Filatov.

Binocular lenses brought the ship's hull closer. Lieutenant Colonel Grubin had had many such encounters, duels with naval targets. He had more than once had to repulse landings attempting to gain a beachhead on the shore. One must recognize that sometimes the artillery battalion doesn't always successfully complete these duels. At first there was a shortage of masters. Conditions were very unusual, for the absence of reference points affects combat work, and the sea is the sea. Gradually experience was developed and weapons volleys became more accurate.

"Target 20. Mine sweeper. High explosive fuse. Two rounds. Volley Fire."

The crews fulfilled all operations within normative times and the soldiers of Senior Lieutenant V. Sergyev's platoon were operating especially efficiently.

Tension at the command observation post was increasing.

"Range-finder operator, time keeper! Pay attention. Rate of fire -- 60" The battalion commander's voice was calm and even and added precision to everything. Data on the target position was transmitted to the firing positions. One dot, another, a third appeared on the map. Battalion chief of staff Major I. Simonov reported the calculated data. The target neared the open-fire line and finally the command for which artillery men had worked rang out.

"Fire"

But this time powerful volleys from the weapons didn't ring out and the noise of sea breakers was not audible at the KNP [command observation post]. This training in firing and adjusting fire on a water-borne target was conducted in a training classroom. The idea that such a classroom was necessary was developed by Lieutenant Colonel Grubin a year ago while completing shore firing. The artillery men had completed all of the combat training missions, but the firing wasn't totally satisfactory to the battalion commander. Several soldiers who had joined the command trench group didn't have enough experience and confidence and various lapses and pauses had occurred in the work. And this was all because they worked at destroying naval targets only during field exercises. This did not provide a high training state.

After this firing Lieutenant Colonel Grubin went to the regimental commander with a recommendation to setup a naval range in the training corps.

The regimental commander supported the initiative and they carefully considered the project. First they worked on drawings, then set to work on mock-ups. A sector of shore, water and a ship mock-up that moved on rails appeared and it was all electrified.

The initial exercises in the summer training period showed that the new barracks technical training base object was useful. Coordination in the command trench element had improved. Moreover, motor resources and ammunition were saved. The innovation had a positive affect on training firing crews for exercises were run concurrently both in the training class and in the training field where the guns were deployed. Telephone lines were run to the positions.

The primary result of improving the training process is better field training for personnel and higher regimental combat readiness.

12511

CSO: 1801/391

DOSAAF

DOSAAF GRADS NOT ASSIGNED BY SPECIALTY

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 5 Jun 84 p 2

[Article by V. Kozhevnikov, chief of the Kostroma Oblast DOSAAF Radio Technical School and I. Ovchar', deputy school chief for training and indoctrinational work: "But the Problem Remains"]

[Text] Our DOSAAF radio technical school trains specialists who are able immediately after induction into the Armed Forces of operating communications equipment. And for this we frequently receive letters of commendation.

We, of course, are not satisfied by what we have achieved. The modern radio ranges, training and special classrooms which the school possesses as well as the strong faculty of instructors and masters of production training make it possible to carry out the most complicated tasks.

However, the problem is that not all the school graduates are assigned in their specialty in their further service. Here is a letter from Pvt V. Filatov from the Red Banner Urals Military District. The soldier who completed our school with honors wrote: "In the group of inductees of the 18 men only 3 did not have a specialty of radio telegraph operators. Nevertheless, after taking the military oath, 15 men became students in a signals training subunit. But the 3 graduates of the DOSAAF schools and class specialists were assigned to other specialties. I became a battery handler."

The school has received letters full of disappointment from Guards Pvts A. Golubkov, S. Kolpakov and A. Tsvetkov from the Order of Lenin Moscow Military District and from Guards Pvts D. Blakhinov and A. Koptev from the Red Banner Far Eastern Military District. They also did not become signalmen but were assigned to positions of riflemen, construction workers and heat generating operators. Some were in training subunits and preparing to become drivers and gun layers. At the same time in the neighboring training signals units, certain students were mastering the specialty, as they say, from scratch.

Why does the graduate of a DOSAAF school sometimes end up where his special training cannot be used? In the case of our graduates--and we have verified this--the military commissariats cannot be blamed as the inductees were sent strictly according to assignment and provided with all the necessary documents. But in the troops things went differently.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA has already written on the subject touched upon in this letter. Replies have also been published on the measures adopted. The young soldiers, as a rule, were assigned to positions for which they had been prepared before induction. But a solving of the question on a personal level does not eliminate the problem.

The commanders obviously try to explain what happened by the interests of service. But there is also an obligatory demand that the graduates of the DOSAAF schools be used solely according to their direct training. But why is this not carried out?

10272

CSO: 1801/304

DOSAAF

SARATOV SCHOOL FIGHTS NEIGHBORS TO GET TRAINING AREA

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 8 Jul 84 p 2

[Article by Lieutenant colonel M. Ziyemin'sh: "Who Will Help The School"]

[Text] Saratov Secondary School No 19 is located in a densely populated area of the city. Old buildings are pressed against one another and the school yard is very crowded. With great difficulty the school yard was equipped with an area for physical training exercises. And behind the school building is a small, postage-size plot. There had been a basketball and a volley court, then it was filled with brick and building material belonging to the neighboring transport construction technical school. The school had to battle to win its own territory. They decided to use this area for their military basic training needs and drew up a plan for building training objects such as a firing range, a field for close-order drill and a place to train people's guard-post skills. What they ended up with was small, but still it was an military basic training complex.

One would think there would be no special problems in carrying out their plan, even more so since a supporting organization quickly made all the necessary things. But...

"In early January an excavator showed up in the school yard where we planned to build the NVP [military basic training] complex and it dug a pit for a foundation," the school's military instructor, reserve Lieutenant Colonel Nikolay Ivanovich Dureyev, wrote to the editor. "It turns out that they had decided to build a power substation here. This decision cancelled all our plans. Where could we put our training grounds and what should we do with the material training base for the military basic training which needed significant improvement?"

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA is not the only place where the military instructor and the school director, Vladimir Grigor'yevich Roshchin, asked these questions and turned for help. Their statements and letters which went from one office to another were on the desks of many officials such as inspector of the Oktyabr'skiy Rono [rayon department of public education] L. Aleksandrova, this departments manager, V. Osipova, NVP methodologist Ye. Shostak and chairman of the rayispolkom, V. Storozhev. And the issue was undecided.

Meanwhile the construction was proceeding. The foundation was laid in the pit and the first floor of the substation was marked off.

The most surprising thing in this story is that the on-going construction had not received authorization from the appropriate agencies. Not even a verbal agreement from the director of the training institute on whose land the building was being erected.

"The school's agreement doesn't interest me," the director of the city electrical enterprise A. Kruchinskiy resolutely declared on the subject. "The whole micro-region needs a substation, the builders have the project and everything is being done legally."

One must say that Kruchinskiy is not being totally objective in this matter. The project he was referring to had long been out of date. It had been developed during the building of industrial training workshops for the aforementioned higher technical school, but the substation had not been built in a timely manner and four years had passed. The term for acting on the gorsovet [city soviet] ispolkom's [executive committee] decision to build the workshop had elapsed and as rayon architect V. Nagibina explained, the project had lost its legal basis.

And here is what happened. The school, defending its right to its own land which was so needed to accomplish important business, could get no understanding or support from the representatives of local governmental agencies, while the leaders of the city department whose organization was doing the illegal construction got both understanding and support.

But is it possible that the school's "postage stamp" is the only possible place for the substation? Well, it is totally possible that there were other alternatives. For example, it could be located as one architect recommended, on property not far from the aviation technical school where a significant part of the area had scattered about it metallic garages owned by drivers of personal automobiles. However, A. Kruchinskiy doesn't want to hear this or any other alternative. Even the fact that the power station is being built right next to a school building, right under its very entrance, and is not very safe for students doesn't bother him.

It is certainly possible to understand Comrade Kruchinskiy. Construction had already begun and materials expended. And there is a very convenient track spur to the site. But how can one understand the position taken by the raysovet ispolkom and its director V. Storozhev? More so if you consider that the state of the material training base for basic military training at the present time is rated as unsatisfactory. And no one now knows when this situation will be corrected.

At the end of last year the Oktyabr' CPSU raykom passed a resolution on improving basic military training and the military patriotic indoctrination of students. This specifically obligated the leadership of School No 19 and its supporting organizations to develop a complete NVP training complex by 15 January. This was a correct, urgent decision and its urgency has grown even

more with the CPSU Central Committee resolution on the "40th Anniversary of the Soviet people's Victory in the Great Patriotic War 1941-1945". It is a pity that this resolution has not been carried out in the areas relating to School No 19. All petitions and requests for help from the military instructor and the school director have been left unattended.

To be fair we should say that oblast newspaper KOMMUNIST came to the school's defense, but its article changed little. Deputy gorispolkom [city executive committee] chairman V. Nikolayev familiarized me with the answer to the newspaper's editor. In essence this was nothing but a form letter. It unequivocally gave one to understand that work on the substation would continue. As for the school's needs, the answer had something like an assertion that in the undetermined future they intended to build an annex in the basement of the premises which would be designated as a firing range.

When will this future come? And until then V. Nikolayev is preoccupied with how to antedate the decision on constructing the substation. It turns out that he had no business in the school's concerns. Who will help the military instructor and the school create normal conditions for exercises in basic military training?

12511

CSO:1801/391

MILITARY EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES

REFORMS IN COLLEGE QUALIFICATIONS REVIEWED

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 26 May 84 p 5

[Unattributed article: "The Right to a Student Card"]

[Text] The USSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education [Minvuz] has approved the rules for admission in 1984 to the higher institutions of learning. The additions incorporated in these, as the TASS correspondent was told at the USSR Minvuz, reflect the tasks stemming from the basic areas of the reform in the general educational and vocational school.

The new rules will help to improve the recruitment of young people going into VUZes which train instructors and masters of production training. A right of preferential enrollment in the pedagogical institutes and on the pedagogical divisions or faculties of universities will now be extended to persons being sent to these VUZes upon the recommendation of the pedagogical councils of the schools, the specialized secondary schools and vocational-technical schools, the public education bodies, the labor collectives and Komsomol committees.

The VUZ faculties training instructors for the vocational-technical schools, as a rule, will admit graduates from the specialized secondary schools and vocational-technical schools as well as worker and rural youth and servicemen discharged into the reserves having a production specialty and inclination for pedagogical work.

A benefit has been introduced for teachers, educators and masters of production training who have a secondary pedagogical education and at least one year of teaching experience. By assignment of the public and vocational-technical educational bodies these will be admitted for training without leaving their job in VUZes which train pedagogues and masters of production training, but not according to the results of the exams but on the basis of an interview.

In accord with the new rules, the provision is to be repealed for counting the average number of points on the document showing a secondary education for admission to a VUZ. From now on the competition will be carried out considering the number of points received by the applicants on the entrance exams.

As in previous years, persons who upon completing their secondary school have been awarded a gold or silver medal as well as the graduates of the secondary

vocational-technical and special schools who have a diploma with honors will take only one exam stipulated by the VUZ. In passing it with a grade of "five," the applicant is released from the further taking of entrance exams and in receiving a grade of "four" or "three," takes exams in all disciplines.

Medal winners and honors students are admitted without exams for the acutely-scarce specialties for the metallurgical, mining and oil producing industries, construction, transportation, agriculture and other leading sectors.

Persons who have only good and excellent grades on the document showing their secondary education take two exams. An applicant who has at least nine points is admitted as a student.

The new rules direct the admission commissions to take into account the vocational training of the young people completing the secondary special and vocational-technical schools. Their graduates who have received an honors diploma or have worked the established time in the specialty are granted the right to noncompetitive admission to the VUZes or related specialties.

10272

CSO: 1801/340

MILITARY EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES

LACK OF PREPAREDNESS AT TRAINING CENTERS DISCUSSED

Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 25 May 84 p 1

[Article by KRSNAYA ZVEZDA correspondent, Lt Col P. Chernenko from the Red Banner Far Eastern Military District: "The Degree of Readiness"]

[Text] The training center where Maj A. Krisevich is the chief has long had a good reputation in the units. According to the results of last year, it was awarded the challenge pennant of the district military council. The personnel of the center worked well during the winter training period as in all the exercises and tactical drills the equipment functioned flawlessly. The motorized rifle troops, tankmen, signalmen and artillery troops here successfully improved their field skills.

What is the situation now at the center, on the eve of the summer combat training? The question is all the more important as changes have been made in the Firing Course and this has required a new set up, the changing of the targets and variations in showing the targets. Serious work had to be done on the tactical field, the troop firing range and the tank moving target range.

"In fact there were a number of problems," said the chief of staff of the training center, Maj V. Latynnikov. "Thanks to the men of the subunits and units studying in our center as they helped out. All the training places are ready to receive trainees. You yourself can see this."

The officers of the motorized rifle battalion who had recently conducted a demonstration exercise here willingly confirmed that the moving target range was fully ready for firing from infantry combat vehicles. They had received a high grade. The training equipment worked flawlessly.

The work of improving the moving target firing range had been directed by Maj V. Morev. His subordinates installed new lifts and carts, they laid track for the flank and frontal moving of the targets and modified the board equipment. Now the control boards are more reliable and convenient and they provide the leaders with accurate and exhaustive information on the course of firing.

The troop firing range greeted us with a dull echo of automatic bursts and pistol shots. Inspection exercises were being conducted with officers from the Pacific Motorized Rifle Division.

"As you can see, here everything is ready for summer training," smiled Maj Latynnikov. "Primarily due to the efforts of Maj V. Makovey and Capt Yu. Shavilov and their subordinates.

The firing range was a pleasure to look at. All the visual agitation had been replaced. There were training areas where the men could be trained in breaking down and assembling weapons and preparing them for firing theoretically. Among those who worked responsibly and earnestly here were Sr Lts O. Goncharuk and V. Kaplenok, Sgt S. Stepanov and Pfc S. Senin.

There was also complete order in the firing compound, a facility run by WO ["Praporshchik"] A. Lyakh. An exercise could be conducted at any moment as the training vehicles, the rocking frames and other equipment were ready to use. The tactical field and the other training facilities of the center were in the same degree of readiness.

"How else could it be?" summed up Maj Latynnikov. "Each minute is particularly valuable in a training center."

On the same day we visited another training center. Here the picture was different. A majority of the training facilities had still not been readied for summer training. In truth, at each step you could hear assertions that by the end of May all the work would be complete but it was hard to believe this.

Building materials were scattered over the tank moving target range and the lifts and carts lay in the dust. Here the work was far from finished.

"We are off schedule and far off," commented Maj P. Brylyayev who was responsible for work at this installation with bitterness. "We lack men and materials. With such a pace not much can be done...."

Work is far from complete at the troop firing range and other facilities. Do the senior chiefs know of the actual state of affairs?

"They do," said Maj Brylyayev. "They are here every day...."

It must be said that there is little benefit from such trips. There is a great deal of noise, but not enough order, planning and concern that the work brigades be provided with materials.

....The resolution of a problem is determined by people. But they have a different approach to things. And as goes the work style so, naturally, goes the result.

10272

CSO: 1801/340

MILITARY EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES

SHORTCOMINGS OF MILITARY LEGAL EDUCATION DISCUSSED

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 19 May 84 p 1

[Editorial: "A School of Legal Knowledge"]

[Text] Military service places high demands on the legal training of the command and political personnel. Only on the basis of a profound understanding of the provisions of the directive documents is it possible to correctly organize the daily life and activities of subordinates and their indoctrination and institute proper order in the units or on the ships. Every commander and chief should serve for his subordinates as an example of the strict observance of the USSR Constitution and the Soviet laws and the irreproachable fulfillment of the requirements of the military oath, the military regulations and their own service duties.

A foundation of military legal knowledge is laid down by the military schools and training subunits for the officers and warrant officers ["praporshchik" and "michman"]. An ordered system of legal instruction and indoctrination for all servicemen categories is constantly in effect in the troops and fleets. Its important element is the schools of legal knowledge in the formations, major staffs, military facilities and garrisons. In working on volunteer bases, these should supplement the knowledge of the students in the area of the Marxist-Leninist theory of the state and law, the policy of the CPSU and the Soviet government in strengthening socialist legality and law and order as well as the current legislation. The schools arm the officials with recommendations on applying specific provisions of the laws, regulations, orders and directives as well as the skills of legal indoctrination of subordinates. Where things are organized in accord with the regulation governing the legal knowledge schools in the Soviet Army and Navy and where the educational process has been properly organized, the exercises in the schools contribute to the further growth of the legal awareness of the students, to their legal knowledge, and tell positively in their practical activities.

The winter training period has been successfully completed by the subunit under the command of Capt I. Nebrat. Indicatively it has been among the best in maintaining proper order and discipline of the personnel. Capt Nebrat feels that the exercises in the legal knowledge school the volunteer chief of which is Lt Col N. Savel'yev enriched him with experience in establishing proper order and legal indoctrinational work with the men. Other officers have also responded affirmatively about the work of the school and its influence on their daily activities.

What has brought about this success? Above all the fact that the formation approached the organizing of the school in an informal manner. The instructors and students, the place, days and hours of the exercises, as they should be, were established by an order of the formation commander. The lectures, the seminar and practical exercises are conducted by the best trained officers, including military lawyers. The curriculum is based upon a sample subject of exercises which was worked out by the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy and adjusted by the political section considering the tasks to be carried out by the servicemen. For example, at recent exercises the students studied the materials of the April (1984) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the First Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, 11th Sitting, the changes in military criminal legislation and the new regulation governing the material liabilities of servicemen.

As experience shows, the successful work of the legal knowledge schools depends largely upon how thoughtfully, specifically and closely they are directed by the superior political bodies and what aid they are provided by the military justice bodies. For example, one must approve the educational training work with the volunteer school chiefs which is provided in the Pacific Fleet. At the fleet officer club exercises are organized for them and here all that is advanced in the practice of legal instruction and indoctrination is propagandized, experience is exchanged and recommendations are given to eliminate shortcomings. The activities of the schools established in the garrisons of the Moscow Military District were analyzed in the course of the spring inspection by the workers from the district political directorate.

But still a correct attitude toward the schools has not formed everywhere. In some garrisons they have not even begun to establish them, although possibilities for this exist. Most importantly there is an urgent need to increase the legal competence and knowledge of many officers and warrant officers. In other garrisons the work of the schools has been allowed to drift. They do not have either permanent instructors or students, the exercises are conducted randomly and among the students there are unjustifiably few officers of the battalion and company level. At times, the schools lack literature. Certain instructors have a poor mastery of the methods of getting over legal material.

The commanders of the formations, the chiefs of the garrisons, staffs and military facilities and the political bodies should pay much more attention to the legal knowledge schools. They must carry out the demands of the regulation governing the schools and make full use of this important form of professional training for subordinates. It must not be forgotten that the exercises in the schools contribute to the better performance of duties by commanders and chiefs on whom rest the functions of the investigatory bodies. The schools also help in the better performing of social and official duties by the members of the legal aktiv of the units and ships, that is, by the investigators, the people's assessors of the military tribunals, the members of the internal inspection commissions and comrade courts and the people's inspectors. It is essential to see to it that the legal knowledge schools be established everywhere that this is supposed to be done so that their students gain profound knowledge and firm skills in the actual application of the legal standards.

Serious attention must be given to the selection of the school instructors, particularly in the remote garrisons. Those political bodies act correctly when they invite co-workers from the local law enforcement bodies, activists from the Znaniye [Knowledge] Society and reserve or retired legal officers for giving lectures, seminars and colloquiums.

The school students have the right to feel that each exercise should bring them tangible benefit and not come down, as is still the case, to a mere retelling of the provisions of the law but rather disclose their political, moral and practical sense. Precisely such an approach to the matter ensures effective training in the schools and its influence on the state of affairs in the units, ships and military schools.

The CPSU and the Soviet state have shown constant concern for strengthening law and order in the nation and also the legal indoctrination of the citizens. The importance of this work is also great under the conditions of the Armed Forces. All forms of training for the personnel, including the active operations of the legal knowledge schools, should help to further increase the legal knowledge of the military personnel.

10272

CSO: 1801/340

MILITARY EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES

SERVICE VETERANS PLACED HIGHER ON COLLEGE ENTRANCE ROLLS

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 25 May 84 p 2

[Unattributed article: "To Those Wishing to Continue an Education"]

[Text] A procedure has been instituted for realizing the benefits and advantages set for servicemen discharged into the reserves for their admission to higher and specialized secondary schools.

These persons participate not in the general competition for persons being admitted for instruction but rather among those who have at least 2 years work experience. With an equal number of total points, they have a preferential advantage for admission to the school. Reserve servicemen being sent to VUZes under recommendations of commanders and superiors and who have received positive grades on their entrance exams are accepted for instruction in the corresponding specialties outside the competition. Those being admitted to VUZes for pedagogical specialties, with recommendations from the Komsomol organizations as well as the pedagogical councils of schools and public education bodies, participate in the competition with the addition of two extra points to those acquired in the exams. Training places on the preparatory divisions of the VUZes are kept to January-February for servicemen being discharged into the reserves.

The commanders and chiefs of the political bodies provide for the selection and forwarding of the established number of applicants for admission and create the conditions for them for preparing for the exams.

10272

CSO: 1801/340

FOREIGN MILITARY AFFAIRS

WESTERN ARMORED PERSONNEL CARRIERS DISCUSSED

Moscow VOYENNYE ZNANIYA in Russian No 7, Jul 84 (signed to press 6 Jul 84), pp 44-45

[Article by K. Dolgov, candidate of technical sciences: "Armored Personnel Carriers (Based on Materials in the Foreign Press)"]

[Text] In hatching its aggressive plans, the NATO bloc is engaged in preparing its ground forces for the carrying out of offensive operations. But Western specialists feel that the effectiveness of the application of tanks without the support of light armored personnel carriers (BMP) is obviously insufficient. Armored personnel carriers and tanks in combat complement one another, and their joint use, it is assumed, makes it possible to increase considerably the rate and depth of the offensive.

In the foreign press it is stressed that modern armored personnel carriers are, first of all, supposed to carry an assault force in composition of no less than one motorized infantry squad and to guarantee its protection against bullets and shell fragments; to possess armament that makes it possible to strike light armored technology and low-flying air targets; to direct fire on the move; to have a high degree of maneuverability (no less than that of tanks), and, if possible, flotation possibility; and to defend the infantry against certain damaging effects of mass-destruction weapons.

One of the first and most typical foreign designs of armored personnel carriers is the West German Marder armored personnel carrier. In it one sees the reflection of the views of military specialists who attempted to make the armored personnel carriers as close as possible to the basic combat tanks from the point of view of defensive capability and mobility. The ability to cross water obstacles by swimming across them and their transportability by air were not considered to be mandatory, especially when that hindered the achievement of the assigned level of defensive capability.

The Marder armored personnel carrier carries one motorized infantry platoon (seven persons) and crew: personnel carrier commander, mechanic-driver, and gun-layer. The Marder is equipped with a 20-mm automatic gun that has been installed in an armored superstructure on top of the turret, together with a paired 7.62-mm machinegun. A second 7.62-mm machinegun is located above the rear turret and is used for firing at ground and air targets, primarily at helicopters. The gun's unit of fire includes 1250 rounds (subcaliber and fragmentation shells); and the unit of fire for the machineguns, 5000 rounds.

Fire is directed at armored targets by the subcaliber shell, which, with an initial velocity of 1300 meters per second, is capable of penetrating, at a distance of 1000 meters, armor that is 20 mm thick, situated at a 60-degree angle. The assault force can fire from the fighting compartment through two gun ports on each side, and also through the open hatches of the vehicle. The armored personnel carrier overcomes water obstacles with the aid of special detachable flotation means.

According to data published in SOLDAT UND TEKHNİK, the Bundeswehr leadership has made the decision to modernize within the near future all the Marder armored personnel carriers that are supplied to the forces. In particular, on the turret there will be additionally installed a launcher for firing Milan antitank guided missiles (unit of fire, four PTUR [antitank guided missiles with a range of fire of up to 2000 meters]). The mechanism for bringing up the 20-mm gun is being improved; the mechanism will make it possible to change over rapidly from conducting fire with fragmentation shells to armor-piercing shells. The personnel carriers are equipped with night-vision apparatus and being provided with the Marder-A1 designation. However, this modernization has led to a situation in which the mass of the armored personnel carrier has increased from 28.2 tons to 30 tons, and its seating capacity has been decreased by one person.

In the U. S. Army, specialists came to the conclusion concerning the necessity of developing a special armored personnel carrier as long ago as the 1960's. The first model, which was armed with a 20-mm automatic gun, was created in 1965 (designation XM701). However, the performance characteristics of the armored personnel carrier did not conform to the requirements that had been set, and it was never issued to the troops. After a number of experimental designs had been tested, the HM2 armored personnel carrier was deemed to be suitable for series production.

A 500-horsepower engine was installed on that personnel carrier. The hull of the personnel carrier was made of armored sheets on the basis of aluminum. In order to improve the protection against shaped-charge shells, use is made of spaced armor plating, with the space between the sheets being filled with polyurethane foam. The basic armament of the armored personnel carrier is a 25-mm automatic gun that has been stabilized in two planes (unit of fire, 900 rounds) and a 7.62-mm machinegun that has been paired with it. In addition, on the left side of the turret a launcher for the Tow antitank guided missile has been installed (unit of fire, seven missiles; range of fire, 3000 meters). The crew of the XM2 consists of three persons, and the assault personnel, nine.

Provision has been made for the possibility of conducting combat actions of the armored personnel carrier under conditions of application of means of mass destruction; protection is provided by the pressurizing of the hull and the supplying of the fighting compartment with an air-filtering unit. The vehicle is capable of swimming across water obstacles, and is transported by air on certain types of American aircraft.

A large amount of attention is being devoted to the creation of armored personnel carriers in France where the series production of the AMX-10P was begun in 1973. This vehicle is intended to carry an infantry squad consisting of nine persons (crew, two persons). The landing from the armored personnel carrier is achieved by exiting from a hinged door in the rear. The infantrymen can conduct aimed fire from their personal weapons through the hatches and gun ports. The AMX-10P, equipped with a 20-mm automatic gun and a 7.62-mm machinegun that has been paired with it, is capable of striking personnel and light-armored technology at distances of up to 1000 meters, as well as low-flying air targets. The gun's unit of fire includes armor-piercing (subcaliber) and fragmentation shells (total of 800 rounds; for the machinegun, 2000 rounds). For protection against mass-destruction weapons, provision has been made for an air-filter unit that guarantees gage pressure inside the pressurized hull of the vehicle.

The armored personnel carrier overcomes water obstacles by using a water-jet engine (speed, 7.9 kilometers an hour) or by winding its caterpillar treads (speed, 6.5 kilometers an hour). The comparatively low specific pressure (approximately 0.5 kilograms per square centimeter) provides the AMX-10P with roadability over soft ground (swamps, snow, sand).

For the time being, the vehicle that is used in the British army as an armored personnel carrier is the FV-432 Trojan armored carrier, which is designed to transport an infantry squad made up of ten persons and a two-man crew. The armor on the armored personnel carrier provides for protection against bullets and shell fragments. It is armed with a 7.62-mm machinegun with a unit of fire of 1600 rounds.

British military specialists apparently feel that the armament on the armored personnel carrier is insufficient. Therefore a new armored personnel carrier is being developed in Great Britain, which has been given the designation MCV-80. The vehicle is equipped with a 30-mm Rarden automatic gun that is stabilized in two planes, which is paired with a 7.62-mm machinegun; they are installed in a two-seat armored rotating turret.

The effective range of fire from the gun at lightly armored targets is approximately 1000 meters, and the maximum rate of fire is as high as 80 rounds a minute. The fire is directed by in individual shots, and in bursts (of 3-6 shots). According to reports in the foreign press, the design of the new vehicle possesses an increased level of protection against antitank missiles that have been equipped with shaped-charge warheads. Thus, it is suggested that the pressurized hull of the armored personnel carrier be made of multilayer armor of the "chobkhem" [not further identified] type that is already been used for building tanks. According to the magazine TRUPPENDIENST, in that armor, two steel slabs are separated by small plates of ceramic which overlap one another like tiles on a roof. According to foreign specialists, this kind of armor is extremely resistant to shaped-charge and armor-piercing shells.

The equipping of the MCV-80 with armament that is more powerful than that of the Trojan and with multilayer combined armor means that the vehicle will be very expensive to manufacture. However, this is not embarrassing the British war department. According to information in the foreign press, the British

Ministry of Defence intends to purchase approximately 1900 armored personnel carriers. It is expected that they will be issued to the ground forces this year.

Foreign military specialists link the prospects for the further development of armored personnel carriers primarily with the equipping of them with more powerful armament, and the increase in the defensive capability of the crew and the assault personnel. A complicated task is the choice of the most efficient caliber for the automatic gun for the personnel carrier. Whereas in the 1970's the 20-mm caliber was considered to be more or less acceptable, at the present time one hears statements to the effect that that caliber is not sufficient for the vehicles being designed. In this connection, automatic guns with a caliber of up to 25 or 30-mm have already been developed or are being developed, the mighty power drives of which are supposed to provide greater laying speeds.

According to foreign military analysts, a large amount of attention is being devoted in the NATO countries to the study of the question of arming the armored personnel carriers with antitank guided missiles. Among the foreign specialists there is no unity of views relative to the desirability of equipping all the armored personnel carriers with antitank guided missiles. However, as has been mentioned, certain models of the armored personnel carriers of the 1980's are already being equipped with antitank guided missiles. In order to raise the level of protection for the crew and the infantrymen situated inside the personnel carrier, apparently more and more use will be made of spaced armor, similar in design to that armor that is used in the latest models of the basic combat tanks.

Thus, the development and production of armored personnel carriers are a component part of the efforts being taken by the leadership of the NATO bloc to equip the armed forces with the latest types of military technology in order to achieve their aggressive goals.

PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS OF ARMORED PERSONNEL CARRIERS

Basic characteristics		XM2 (USA)	Marder (W.Germany)	AMX-10P (France)
1	Combat mass, tons	21.3	28.2	13.8
2	Crew + assault personnel, persons	3 + 9	3 + 7	2 + 9
3	Armament -- caliber, mm (quantity):			
	-- guns (automatic)	25 (1)	20 (1)	20 (1)
	-- machineguns	7.62 (1)	7.62 (2)	7.62 (1)
4	Engine horsepower	500	600	280
5	Traveling speed, kilometers per hour:			
	-- maximum (highway)	66	75	65
	-- on water	7.2	6	8.0
6	Endurance, kilometers (base on fuel)			

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AFGHANISTAN

TV REPORTS AFGHAN GOVERNMENT WINNING OVER PEOPLE OF FARAH

LD152215 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 15 Jul 84

[From the Vremya newscast; correspondent V. Fadeyev video report from Afghanistan]

[Text] One of the main tasks being solved today by the leadership of Afghanistan is the creation of an atmosphere of stability and firm peace in which the republic's citizens may be able to live and work peacefully.

[Begin video recording] [Fadeyev] The Province of Farah is in southwestern Afghanistan. The administrative center of the province is the town of Farah, one of the most ancient settlements in the country. This old fortress, according to tradition, was founded during the wars of Alexander of Macedon. During its long history the town has been subjected to hostile forays on many occasions, has been destroyed, and has risen again from the ruins. Remote from the central regions, Farah and the province itself appear to be at the very edge of Afghan soil. [aerial shots of rural scenes; shots of ancient fortress; of locals riding donkeys]

Here you can see better than anywhere else how much remains to be done by the party and government to bring new life to this region, to realize to the full its natural potential. In time these places will not only be the country's main granary but the main cotton-growing area, too. That is the future. For the present, however, a great amount of painstaking work has to be done to overcome the heavy legacy of the past in all areas of life. Suffice it to say that within the territory of the province there are just 15 doctors for a population of 230,000 inhabitants. There are only 27 schools and lycees. [clip of young children standing in the fortress ruins; of soldiers walking through the same area]

The process of normalizing the situation and life is opposed by counterrevolution. The proximity of the border with Iran is used to supply weapons to the rebels and to provide the bands with new cutthroat recruits. However, the policy of the party and government and the social measures being carried out by them are finding ever increasing understanding among the peasants of this province. [clip of group of men carrying rifles, a grenade launcher]

A few days ago all the men in the kishlak of (?Bala) who had formed a well-armed band, decided to go over to the side of the people's government. Of course it would be naive to expect that this decision was one that came to them in a second, in an hour. The organs of people's power have carried out lengthy explanatory work. (?Taza Gul), the former leader of the band, gave the following reply to the question of what had made them break with their past:

[(?Taza Gul) in vernacular with superimposed Russian translation] Over the past year I and my people have constantly been returning to the thought that we had to change our life and join the people and serve our fatherland with them. The time came when a final choice had to be made. The people's power not merely believed us, but left us our arms so that we can defend our homes and our crops ourselves. What can I say about my past? It was not linked with the interests of the people. I can now say to all those who are still fighting against the legitimate power: Think about your fate, as we have done. Think about it, before it is too late. We have had enough of war. The plough and the land await you.

[Fadeyev] Time will undoubtedly prove the correctness and the timeliness of the path chosen by these people. Every day more and more of the people who have been deceived by the counterrevolution are becoming enlightened. And this process is irreversible. [clip of leader of the band speaking into the correspondent's hand-held microphone as about a dozen men carrying rifles look on behind him] [end video recording]

CSO: 1801/394

AFGHANISTAN

WOUNDED SOLDIER RECALLS SUCCESSFUL RECOVERY

Moscow KOMSOMOL'SKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 3 Aug 84 p 2

[Article by Sergey Chervonopiskiy, Cherkassy: "There Is Always A Way Out"]

[Text] "A Homecoming." This is what the story by I. Morozov published in our newspaper on 18 May was entitled. Commander of an assault company Guards Senior Lieutenant Sergey Chervonopiskiy was seriously wounded while fulfilling his international duty. Now he is the zaborg [organization chief] of a Komsomol gorkom.

The editor received numerous responses to this publication and today the author of that story is himself commenting.

I have never received so many letters. Literally the whole Soviet Union responded to the article in KOMSOMOL'SKAYA PRAVDA and my family and I received many warm and friendly words.

I want to thank all of you.

There was another kind of letter. Many people turned to me with their grief, asked advice and sought help. My experience in life isn't extensive enough for me to give the correct advice to the young lad who lost his way in life and is again serving a sentence. Or to the father who has been trying to cure his child of a serious illness for many years. Or to the young person in the 10th grade who is flowing along life's currents without any will. I can only remind these people about one old truism. There are no situations that don't have a way out. You have to believe in that.

If anyone thinks that things have always been successful and smooth for me, he is wrong. I have met many callous people in my life. But there are a lot more good people. For example, take the young man from Leningrad who is now a student at an electrotechnical institute. He is in a worse situation than mine for as he himself wrote, his two lower legs, his left forearm and his right arm were amputated. He wrote, "Grigoriy Trofimovich Rudenko, an outstanding man and an inventor, helped me with artificial arms. He had lost his arms in a burning tank during a battle against the Fascists near Berlin, but his desire to live and not just exist forced him to invent." As opposed to journalists, I feel that such people are not something special and exceptional. They do what has to be done.

And how many people wrote me requesting the address of the master of miracles who made my prosthetics. As you know, there was no miracle in this case, but simply conscientious workers who gave me maximum care and attention. The rest was work, until my shirt was wet with sweat.

Life's real victories don't come easy. But when you win them nonetheless, this is the greatest good fortune. This means that you are capable of even more and that life goes on.

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CSO: 1801/392

AFGHANISTAN

BRIEFS

AFGHAN REBELS ROUTED IN HELMAND PROVINCE--Kabul, 4 Jul--The process of liquidating the counterrevolutionary gangs infiltrated into Democratic Afghanistan from abroad is continuing. As the BAKHTAR agency reports, the forces of the Sarandoy (people's militia) have seized a large quantity of small arms of foreign manufacture, antitank and antipersonnel mines, radios, and subversive literature as a result of successful combat operations in Helmand Province. Documents seized show that the gangs received instructions from the ringleaders of the counterrevolution entrenched on the territory of certain states bordering on Afghanistan. [Text] [PM061039 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 5 Jul 84 Second Edition p 1]

CSO: 1801/394

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